REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,978.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

(in the Native Languages, double the above.

Overleaf Contracts which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "SOCOTRA," 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander J. Witness, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd September 1874, at 4 P.M.

September 1874.			September 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	3	Leaves Tuticorin	11
„ Ratnagherry	4	„ Colombo	12
„ Vingorla	5	„ Galle	13
„ Goa	5	„ Negapatam	16
„ Carwar	5	„ Pondicherry	17
„ Mangalore	6	„ Madras	19
„ Cannanore	7	„ Coconada	21
„ Tellicherry	8	„ Vizagapatam	22
„ Calicut	8	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Beypore	8	„ Gopalpore	23
„ Cochin	9	„ False Point	24
„ Alleppy	9	Arrives at CALCUTTA	26

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, 1874, at 2 P.M.

September 1874.			September 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSREH	23
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Mahomerah	23
„ Guadur	7	„ Fao	23
„ Muscat	9	„ Bushire	25
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bahrein	25
„ Linga	13	„ Koweit	30
„ Bushire	15	„ Bunder Abbas	Oct. 2
„ Fao	17	„ Muscat	4
„ Mahomerah	18	„ Guadur	5
Arrive BUSREH	19	„ Kurrachee	9
		Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s. s. "BURMAH," 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Miles, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th September 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. L. Tenyss, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurruntur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurruntur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurruntur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 32, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 26th of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine, Beer, Mineral Water, and Wax Candles.
Suez	26	22	5	
Port Said	25	24	9	
Alexandria	29	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

QUOTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

Established 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	£ 4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6 6
In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.	
GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).	
Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled in 6 holes	12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 8 holes	21 0 0
GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).	
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18 18
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27 6
Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.	

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PAREY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. SUMATRA, 2,302 Tons, September 4th.
S.S. KASHGAR, 2,009 „ „ 11th, to Southampton.
S.S. GWALIOR, 2,513 „ „ 18th.
S.S. INDUS, 3,078 „ „ 25th, to Southampton

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—

"Messina, Naples, Leghhorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles and New York.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th August 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 7th Sept. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALACCA, (1,698 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain S. D. Shallard, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 4th September.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th August 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CARMARTHENSHIRE, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

If Consignees' Boats are not alongside the ship within 48 hours the Goods will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

No Claim of any kind will be entertained after the departure of the ship unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents, Carmarthenshire.

Bombay, 19th August 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property situate in New Town, fronting on the south side of the public passage called Comercady without the Fort Walls of Bombay.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property, on the premises, at the instruction of Mortgagee, Mr. Salvador de Mendis, on account and at the risk of mortgagors, Messrs Liberto de Souza, Magdalena de Souza, and Joana de Souza:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, erected, built, and standing thereon, situate lying and being fronting on the south side of the public passage called Comercady, without the Fort in New Town, in subdistrict of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 13, containing by admeasurement 56 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the house of Byramjee Rustomjee, on or towards the west by the house of Antone Gonsalves, on or towards the north by the sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south by the public passage.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, plated glass, and crockery ware, at No. 23, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite to the Oriental Bank, belonging to S. Rawlins, Esquire, changing his residence. Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 P.M. precisely, at No. 23, Meadow street, Fort, opposite the Oriental Bank, the whole of the household furniture, &c., &c., belonging to S. Rawlins, Esquire, changing his residence, the same consists of blackwood carved chiffoneers, pier tables, carved easy chairs, round tables, tea poys, lady's writing table, dressing glass, cupboards, washing and dress ng tables, pictures, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH VEGETABLE SEEDS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY will sell by public auction at their room No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following English vegetable seeds, the same comprising:—Drumhead cabbage, sugar loaf cabbage, white Dutch turnip, red globe turnip, brown lettuce, onion, white Spanish, white turnip radish, long scarlet radish seeds, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their room No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of variety of sundries and furniture.

Photographic picture frames, nicely gilted and decorated flower vases, few pairs of boots, blue border dinner sets, complete for 12 persons, dressing glass with marble slab, rubber pipes suitable for gardens.

1 case of fancy watch keys.

Furniture consisting of blackwood wardrobes and cupboards, round and pier tables, teapoys, carved easy chairs, drawing room chairs, screens, cradles, perambulators, bathing tub, sofas, camphorwood chests, &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods such as grey shirtings, madapolams, jaconets, prints, scarfs, dhooties, &c.

9 cases of white jaconets.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

1 Chubb's treasury chest.

1 second hand light brougham can be used both in single and pair of horses.

Few fresh Dutch cheese.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room:—

7 Bales Grey Shirtings, 6 lbs.
19 „ „ „ 8½ lbs.
2 Cases T. Red Turbans.
5 Cases Grey Dhoties.
2 „ Colored Saree.
5 „ Orange Madapollams.
1 „ Blue, Orange and White.
10 „ White-ground Prints, 26 yards.
1 „ Wool Sprig Muslin.
1 „ Zacharilla Mull's, 53 inches, 20 yards.
5 „ Coloured Handkerchieves.
1 „ Cotton Shawls.

An Invoice of best electro-plated wine, consisting of table, chamber, and piano candlesticks, salvers, butter coolers, pickle and cruet frames, glass shades.

15 Sets best electro-plated silly pattern spoons and forks, king and beaded pattern tea spoons, &c., &c.

A case of superior Fancy Horn Buttons.

On account of the concerned—

E—B—16 Barrels Lily Lime weighing 2161 lbs.

AT 2 P.M.

A new glass fronted Brougham, with pole, bar and shaft.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A second-hand double-barrelled smooth-bore Gun, by W. Richards, with a number of cartridges.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY on the seaside at Breach Candy.

On TUESDAY, the 8th day of September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sub-sit to Public Auction, on the premises, (unless previously disposed of privately or otherwise) the following valuable property under the power of sale given in the Deed of Mortgage executed by the late Madhoba Hurrichundjee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 20,412 square yards or thereabouts with the 2 several messuages, Tenements, or dwelling-houses, outhouses and premises, partly constructed standing thereon situate on the sea-side at Breach Candy in the Island of Bombay, which said piece of ground, messuages, and premises, are bounded on the north partly by the property now or formerly belonging to Cowasjee Hormusjee, partly by the property now or formerly belonging to the late Rogoonath Medhowjee, on or towards the south and east respectively by the property now or formerly belonging to Cowasjee Dadabhoy Sawyer, and on or towards the west by the Public Road, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 701.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KHUTTERALLY OTHERWISE CALLED CHAPA GULLY.

On SATURDAY next, the 5th day of September, at 4 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Kessarbai, widow and executrix of the late Canjee Khetsy the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bhaichund Pushboodass, Jadowjee Purbhoodass, Lullo Purbhoodass and Manoochund Pushboodass, Sons and legal personal representatives of the late Purbhoodass Goridass the Mortgagor, the following valuable property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Khutree Ally, alias Chapa Gully in the Subdistrict of Mandvee fronting towards the north side of the said Khutree Ally alias Chapa gully and bounded on the east by the house belonging to Sheik Cootha Pemjee, on the west by the house of Mot cchund Nuthooshaw, on the north by the house of Bhaee Gungadhur, and on the south by the Khutree Ally public passage, containing by admeasurement 1,13 square yards, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 44, and by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 140.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very costly and elegant, elaborately carved and solid Mahogany Household Furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, rich real oil paintings, and proof sheet Engravings and other pictures, &c., at No. 13, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Nawab's Tank, Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co have received instruction to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st inst. at 1 p.m. at the abovenamed place, the very valuable, well-seasoned carved blackwood, walnutwood, and solid Mahogany Household Furniture, &c., the portion of the property of a gentleman (changing his Residence): the same comprising solid Mahogany drawing-room, overland circular tables, damask lined drawing-room and easy chairs, Mahogany and carved occasional tables, well seasoned teakwood carved sofas, and blackwood carved Divan couches, an English-made solid walnutwood revolving circular table, elegantly carved chiffoniers, square and round teapoys, a solid Mahogany Calcutta made teakseat table for 12 persons by Currie and Co., a Mahogany Davenport Lady's writing-table, solid Mahogany circular backed and revolving Chairs, rich English Brussels carpets, a correct going 8-day clock by "J. French," Royal Exchange, London, with a carved Mahogany case, a Rosewood cottage Pianoforte, by "John Brinsmead," London, a carved solid Mahogany almirah with Chubb's lock and key, rich proof sheet engravings of their Royal Highnesses the Princes and Princess, and Her Majesty the Queen, valuable oil paintings on canvas, photographs of eminent personages, a handsome real Chinese gilt enamelled sugar jar on carved stand, a set of blackwood camp dining table, screens, horned hatstand, dressing and washhan. tables, toilette cases, &c., rich Bohemian vases and soapstone ornaments, solid ebony Ceylon-made elephants, a abaster busts and vases, pairs of plated hanging and table argand lamps with drops, plated table and chamber candlesticks with shades, cruet and pickle frames, inspitcher, salver, a mahogany case containing best plated king's pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, a mahogany case containing German silver handled knives and forks for 24 persons, cut glass ware, a set of best crystal glass decanters, water cruft, cut glass oval fruit dishes, handsome breakfast and dessert sets, pairs of frosted flowered globe lamps, garden seats, a set of new plated mounted single harness made to order, also two sets of old harness, &c., a choice collection of English standard works, and other valuable books, &c., &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars are published, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON PIPES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 A.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on the north side of Nicol Basin on account of the concerned.

22 cracked cast iron pipes 6 inch diameter with turned and bored end.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public auction, on the undermentioned premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Bai Asbai, widow of Ebram Suchayelma, Bai Bayabai, widow of Fazull Ebram and Jan Mahomed Ebrahim and by order of the mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground together with a dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate on the west side of Chimna Butcher Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement about 102 square yards, and assessed under No. 31, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,622 and bounded on the east by the Chimna Butcher Street, on the west by the Khoja Street, on the north by the house of Syed Abdool bin Syed Surfoodin, and on the south by the ground of Khoja Khan Mahomed Hubib and by the house of Butcher Mahdhoo.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.
(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The S.S. INDIA will sail as above on TUESDAY, the 1st September, 1874, at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—There will be a GAME THIS EVENING. As it will probably be the LAST GAME of the SEASON Members are requested to put in an appearance.

W. M. TENNENT,
31st August 1874. Honorary Secretary.

WANTED, a perfectly quiet CHILD'S PONEY, with SADDLE and BRIDLE, for a little GIRL. Apply at 52, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

TO BE LET, at MATHERAN, 2 BUNGALOWS, "WOODLAND" and "KEEPSAKE." For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

JUST ARRIVED, per TIVERTON, a small CONSIGNMENT of ROPER FRERES & Cie CHAMPAGNES:—

1st Quality, very Superior Dry.....Rs. 38 per dozen.
2nd „ Extra Dry ..... „ 36 „

These Wines obtained Medals at the London and Vienna Exhibitions.

S. L. MACNAGHTEN,
Agent for J. R. Parkington and Company, London.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The CERTIFICATES of SHARES of the above COMPANY are ready, and will be issued in exchange for the Receipts given by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, for payment of Rs. 50 per Share on allotment and the First Call of Rs. 250 per Share respectively.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
4, Forbes Street, Bombay, 29th August 1874. Secretary.

COCONADA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on TUESDAY, the 8th September next, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

To elect two Directors in the place of those retiring; to fix the remuneration of Directors and Auditor; to appoint an Auditor and to determine on the best means of providing funds for the requirements of the Company, whether by the further issue of Shares, making a Call, or otherwise, and for passing Resolutions thereon.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th August 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that my Wife, GOOLBAI, daughter of the late BAZUNJEE BHICAJEE KEERWAI MEERZEE, deceased SHEREEFF, from BAGDAD, for the last four years without my permission, or consent, and that during that time I have remitted several sums of money for the maintenance of herself and my two infant daughters. All persons are therefore hereby apprized that I shall not be responsible for any debt or debts incurred or which shall hereafter be incurred by my said Wife, Goolbai. I also refer to the Notice in the "Bombay Gazette" from the 14th to 18th August 1865, inclusive, in the above matter.—Dated this 29th day of August 1874.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SONEE NARROON VEERCHUND, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the ADMINISTRATOR of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of his father, SONOO SEEBCHUND JEEVUN, deceased, has CONTRACTED to SELL the following LAND and HEREDITAMENTS belonging to the said deceased, namely, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the east side of the said Kalbadevi Road, in the Native Sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and bounded on or towards the east by a public passage and the out-of the Portuguese Church, on or towards the west by the said Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the north by the house lately of Framjee Pestonjee, and on or towards the south by the house lately of Nanoo Purshotam, and which said premises cons ne hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, and which house was assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 8, and is now assessed under No. 4, and was formerly and is at present occupied by Morar Govind and other tenants of said Sonee Narroon Veerchund. Any person having any claim by mortgage, inheritance, sale, gift, or otherwise upon the said property are hereby required to make known the same to me, at my Office, in Apollo Street, in the Fort, within seven days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 29th day of August 1874.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchasers' Solicitor.

IDIOMATIC SENTENCES in ENGLISH, HINDUSTANI, and GUJERATI.

By Munshi Abdul Haleem.

Price—Free by Post—Rs. 3-8.

Contents.

1. Miscellaneous Phrases.
2. Breakfasting and Dining.
3. Sleeping.
4. Visiting.
5. Washermans.
6. Barbers.
7. Shoemakers.
8. Tailors.
9. Hunting.
10. Fishing.
11. Swimming.
12. Voyaging by Sea.
13. Riding, Driving, and Purchasing Horses.
14. Mercantile Phrases.
15. Military Phrases.
16. Judicial Phrases.
17. Medical Phrases.

COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.
DORABJEE JAMSHEDJEE & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

MANILLA CIGARS.

A REALLY EXQUISITE PARCEL has just been cleared by the Undersigned. They strongly advise Smokers to lay in a supply.

PER BOX OF 100, Rs. 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*

"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AKEODERMA.

(The Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.)
Eradicates Mange on

HORSES,
DOGS, | CATTLE,
CAMELS, | ELEPHANTS,

And all other pachydermatous animals. Its beneficial effect on the skin is in many cases marvellous; healing sores, removing scars, and restoring hair, in the most unpromising cases and producing a fine healthy coat.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8; per Doz. Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & CO,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A sound and trustworthy Wine for general table use. It will bear favourable comparison with many fair after-dinner Clarets.

Per Dozen, Rs. 10.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

The use of this Essence with Household Claret, while it reduces expenditure on Beverages to the minimum, affords a Claret Cup which, in delicacy and wholesomeness, cannot be surpassed.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. MARY'S (PENSIONERS') SCHOOL, BELGAUM.—WANTED, MASTER and MISTRESS. Apply to REV. C. WALFORD, Honorary Secretary.

BAPTY'S PURE COFFEE 12 as. per lb. Superior MIXED TEA, Re. 1-4-0 per lb. CHEESE in Cut, 14 as. per lb. BACON, in Cut 12 as. Elphinstone Circle.

A FEMALE would be glad to TAKE an ENGAGEMENT with a LADY or take charge of CHILDREN going to England. Address A, Care *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, three Anglo-Australian GREYHOUNDS (2 Dogs and Slut), 7 months old. Cheap. If not disposed of previously will be SOLD by AUCTION, at Messrs. BENNETT and Co.'s SALE on SATURDAY first. Apply to Wm. WATSON and Co., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN BOOK-KEEPER, thoroughly accustomed to the work in a Merchant's Office. Address "A. B.," care *Gazette* Office, stating age, details of experience, and character of references.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The CALLIAN CALICO FANCY DRESS BALL will take place on MONDAY, the 7th September next. Rs. 6 a Ticket. Apply to Mr. F. F. LEAN, Honorary Secretary.

Callian, 26th August 1874.

THE POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION will be OPENED on the 9TH SEPTEMBER.

T. WADDINGTON, Lieut. Col.,
Honorary Secretary.,

Poona, 24th August.

MHOW.

GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS Rs. 10 EACH CASH.

For Full Particulars see WEDNESDAY'S Paper.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Sales by Public Auction will be held at ALIBAG, the first before the Collector on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September 1874, and following days, and the last two before the Huzoor Deputy Collector of Kolaba, on MONDAY, the 7th September 1874, and following days:—

1. Abkari Farms.
2. Right of Removing Sand, Earth, and Stone from the foreshore.
3. Drawing Bheri Mad Juice.

For further particulars application to be made to the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag.

C. R. OVANS, Acting Collector.

Kolaba Collector's Office, Alibag, 14th August 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE CO.—Under Telegraphic Authority from the Head Office, the Undersigned has arranged with Messrs. YOUNG & Co., of Bombay, to conduct the BUSINESS of the AGENCY until further Notice.

RICHARD MARTIN.

28th August 1874.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 10 per SHARE, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders, at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after 1st proximo, on production of Share Certificates.

For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 26th August 1874.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 65 per SHARE, for the Half-year ending 30th June 1874, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for the Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20TH to 26TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th August 1874.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 3, Church Lane, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when the Liquidator will, in pursuance of the 138th Section of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, submit an account showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of; and also for the purposes mentioned in the 171st Sec ion of the said Act a of Extraordinary Resolutions will be submitted to approve and adopt the same or otherwise in relation thereto or in relation to any matter arising thereout.—Dated this 3rd day of August 1874.

ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, Liquidator.

Bombay, 3rd August 1874.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held on the Mill premises, at Sewree, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:

1—To receive the Directors' Report, and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the 30th June last.

2—To declare a Dividend.

3—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation.

4—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 28th instant, to SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, inclusive.

Immediately after the termination of the above Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held for the purpose of empowering the Directors to declare an INTERIM DIVIDEND.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 22nd August 1874.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Ltd.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 5th September, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1874.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To authorize a debit to Reserve Account in reduction of the valuations at which the Company's property now stands, and to consider and adopt the best mode of raising money required for the purposes of the Company.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27TH AUGUST till the 7TH DAY of SEPTEMBER 1874, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th August 1874.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCUL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 29TH AUGUST 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened and closed steady, Surats quiet, sales for the day 10,000 bales, imports 1,000. Spot prices are unchanged, but from New York an advance of ⅛c in Mid Uplands, and ⅛c per lb: in "futures" is advised.

In Liverpool September-October shipment of Mid Uplands is quoted at 8¼d., a comparatively low price, as offi Cotton on the spot is at the same figure, while the first shipments of new crop are generally expected to class over middling. The full figures for the last American crop may be expected in the course of a few days, the statistics being always made up to the 31st of this month, and in anticipation it is not improbable some slight speculation may take place, especially in a year like this when the corrected returns will afford so good a guide to the probable extent of the coming crop.

The following is our usual comparison of the visible supply:—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	870,000	910,000	756,510
,, London	109,875	118,000	201,910
American afloat	40,000	40,000	46,000
East Indian ,, ...	340,000	350,000	298,000
	1,359,875	1,418,000	1,302,420
	d.	d.	d.
Price of Mid Orleans	8 5/16	8 7/16	9¼
,, Fair Dholleras.....	5¼	5 5/16	6
Difference...	3 1/16	⅜	3¼

The reduction in the visible supply during the week amounts to 58,125 bales, which does not compare favourably with the corresponding week last year, when the reduction was 73,000, so that the excess as compared with 1873 is now increased to 57,455 bales.

Manchester advices continues to show great weakness. Friday's prices are certainly unaltered, but the tone of the market as given by Reuter, "quiet and little enquiry," expresses very clearly the position of the trade, and to all appearance the course of the Cotton Market now hangs more upon the question of demand than supply. The latter is daily becoming more assured, both as regards the American and the Indian crops, but it remains to be seen how far the present overstocked state of the Eastern markets is likely to affect the position.

Yesterday afternoon's telegram showed no change in the general produce markets, and stocks this morning are also unaltered—Consols 92¼; French Rentes 99½; Bar Silver 58d. per oz.

Our markets here have shown almost no change, transactions in all branches having been most insignificant. In STERLING EXCHANGE rates are quite unaltered. GOVERNMENT PAPER has a firmer appearance. We quote:—Fours Rs. 103 3/16; Fours and a half Rs. 104½; Fives and a half Rs. 109½—all buyers but no sellers.

The SHARE MARKET is steady at in some instances slightly higher rates. Bank of Bombays are a shade dearer, Land shares are strong, and Spinning and Weaving Companies show an upward tendency.

COTTON is steady at unaltered prices. Freights dull at £2 by steamer and £2-2-6 by sailing ship.

IMPORTS of all kinds quiet at previous prices.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP LOUIS FLETCHER, 1,280 tons, Captain S. Morris, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool (May 16th) with a cargo of 1,755 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Teasdale, Mr. Thavurdass, Khemchund and servant, seven deck passengers.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. India to sail on Tuesday the 1st September:—

For Genoa.—Mr. C. W. Cayzer, Captain G. Thomas, Captain J. Dixon, Mr. Williams, Mr. Charles, Mr. Dinshaw Nowrojee, and Mr. Hector Jouquet.

For Suez.—Mr. Khoodaryakhan and two friends.

For Aden.—One native sepoy, his wife and 3 children, five native sepoys, Hajee Ahmed and fourteen others, Mahomed Cassum 4 friends and one infant, and Mr. Hyderkhan and Mrs. Hyderkhan.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Louis Fletcher	Morris	Liverpool, May 16.
30	Tranmere	Ellis...	Liverpool, May 28.
Roma Capitole		Orillao	North Shield, May 7.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Georgeana	Nacoda.....	Mozambique.
	Fleur	Nacoda.....	Zanzibar.
	Penang (s).....	Henderson ...	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Scotia, to Coast and Calcutta.

Steamer Burmah, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Steamer Bellona, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
25	Patna (s)	Stewart.....	Rangoon, Aug 21.
	David G. Fleming	Jogg	Madras, Aug 15.
26	Connemara	Hughes	Bombay, Aug 9.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
25	Madras (s).....	.....	.....
	Ophir	.....	.....
26	Kashgar (s).....	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.		
27	Almora (s).....	Mauritius.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.		
27	General Caulfield	Cocanada.
	Almora (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—29TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s, 407 bundles iron sheets, Abdoolally Gumsoodeen 43 packages steel, Aiken, Riebe and Co.

King Arthur s, 59 boxes bar soap, Hajee Sulaman Yacoob's Sons and Co; 300 casks ale, B. and A. Hormusjee; 30 cases portwine, W. and A. Graham and Co; 50 cases portwine, Sorabjee Shapoorjee.

FROM LONDON.

Calibroe, 60 kegs iron nails, Tyabjee Chandabhoy.

Carmarthenshire, 70 cases matches, Aiken, Riebe and Co; 80 cases brandy and 200 cases old tom, Cowasjee Nowrojee; 150 boxes candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 50 barrels coal pitch, Jafferjee Tyabjee.

Tiverton, 5 casks tuns, Abdool Cader Badroodeen; 10 casks rice bowls, Fazulally Moosabhoy; 15 cases paper, Hajee Gunus Hajee Esmc.

Flora, 15 cases beer, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM GENOA.

India s, 20 casks corks, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—29TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Boldon, 30 bales hemp, Runchordass Gbella; 65 bales rags and 209 bales cotton, Nathoo Soondeejee; 110 bales cotton, Hurockchund Sobhagchund; 40 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal.

Boadicea s, 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 35 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 50 bales wool, Cullianjee Govinjee; 66 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum; 4 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.

King Arthur s, 18 bales hides and skins, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy; 600 bundles myrabollams, Poonja Nursey; 18 bales cotton, Mooljee Liladhur; 51 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Dayal Morarjee; 55 bales cotton, Cowerjee Mowjee and Co; 113 bales cotton, Chugoncbund Motichund.

FOR NEW YORK.

St. George, 100 bales rags, Jairam Sewjee; 700 packets linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India s, 100 bags rice, McCulloch, Brown and Co; 300 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Flora s, 100 bags rice, McCulloch, Brown and Co; 656 bags wheat, Aiken, Riebe and Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

OFFICE—30TH AUGUST, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 29th August, 6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 17 minutes.

Via Suez, 29th August, 3-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 43 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 29th August, 8-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 1 hour 22 minutes.

Via Turkey, 29th August, 1-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 30 hours 7 minutes.

Via Suez, 30th August, 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 20 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 30th August, 4 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 50 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 30th August, 7 A.M. Time in transit, 6 hours 49 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 29th to 8 P.M. of the 30th August, is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Lal ufia	2 34	0 7
,, Galle	0 30	0 30
,, Madras ..... One in	0	0 10

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 30th August, 7-20 A.M.—Mail Steamer Teheran from China, arrived.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 30th August, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 29th August, 6 P.M. Latest date from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 29th August, 8-30 P.M.: via Turkey, 29th August, 1-55 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkey line right to Fao; Persian line right to London.

HIGH COURT.—31ST AUGUST.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

566-73—J Gopall—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dandas v The Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay—Crawford and Bowery.

759-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Canjee Meghjee v Dhurumsey Gowaljee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

453-73—A. Framjee—Lilla Mooljee and another v Navibai widow—Jefferson and Payne.

500-73—Chalk and Turner—Jeewa Jaitha and another v Jaitha Tricum.

41-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Amerchund Lalljee v Cooverjee Ludha—Tyabjee and Sayani.

44-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Ebrahim bin Rajab v Abdul Rahimon—Crawford and Bowey.

52-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Parthugarjee Rasalgarjee v Kesowjee Toolseydas—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

63-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Henry Gamble v Bhau Hurry—Prescot and Winter.

70-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Mohunlall Kesworam v Hurrybhoy Motiram.

73-74—Jefferson and Payne—Mooljee Tricumdas v Bhimbhoy Lalloobhoy—V Hurrychund.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

41-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—The Hon. A. R. Scoble and others v Kharwa Bhawa Dhunjee and another—Crawford and P. Cowasjee.

298-73—P Cowasjee—Atmaram Moroba v Bhugwantrao Dinanath and others.

611-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goswani Shri Girdhurjee v Manoredas Gordhundas—Shapurjee and Thackurdas.

264-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Tribhowundas Jugjeevandas v Sewgowree, widow, and another—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.

671-73—Mr Fletcher—Doosabhoy Hormusjee v Jamsetjee Peroschaw and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

663-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Sha Dewchund Nathoo v Metha Jugjeevun Hemjee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

229-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Dwarkadas Lallobhoy v Hurrybhoy Motiram—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

FOR COUNSEL'S REPLY.

57-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Narayendas Chellaram v Toolseydas Sayvakram—Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

343-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Hajee Jamal v Shaik Essa bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

272-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Thacker Premjee Ookerda v Gocoldas Dewjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

347-73—Pestonjee K.—Ootumchund Maneckchund v Jeevunlaljee Gordhuneebjee Maharaj—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

350-73—Mr Hone—Bomonjee Nowrojee Cooper v Ebrahim Ally—Leathes, Crawford, and Bovey.

463-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Ramjee Roychund and another v Khimjee Ramjee—Ghandhibhoy.

531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraz Peerbhoy v Captain H W Norris—Hearn and Cleveland.

215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Sumtooks Roopajee v Fatta Deepajee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

219-73—Mr Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow v Tribhoovun Jugjeewun—Tyabjee and Sayani.

210-73—M H Khan—Narayen Jugg-nath and others v Ramchunder Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.

105-73—M B Barbhaya—Ebramjee Noorbhoy and another v Moosajee Esmailjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

622-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Esa bin Khalifa v Hajee Mahomed Currim—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 28.

Hutton, Lieutenant, Bengal 100th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.

AUGUST 29.

Baugh, Colonel, Commandant 9th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

Walker, Colonel, Political Department, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 29th August 1874.

The Comr-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

14th Regt N I—Capt P H Greig, having completed five years service in the appointment of Adjutant with the rank of Capt, is reappointed Adjutant from the 24th August 1874.

The undermentioned men of the R A are appointed to the Ordnance Dept and transferred to the unattached List:—

6th Brigade.

Corporal Albert Boyce, Serjeant Charles Asbury, Corporal Henry Ward and Corporal James Lacey.

18th Brigade.

Serjeant Peter Clarke, Serjeant Joseph Rayne, Serjeant Henry Zodman and Serjeant Henry Richards.

9th Brigade.

Corporal John William Evans, and Corporal Henry Jepson.

Serjeant Justice McCarthy 18th Brigade.

Collar Maker Serjeant William Mynar, 9th Brigd, Rl A, is appointed to the Ordnance Department and transferred to the unattached List.

Magazine Serjeant Robert James Coote, Ordnance Department, having been reduced to the Ranks by sentence of a District Court Martial, is remanded to the 18th Brigade R A.

Passed Hospital Apprentice A McCabe, No 111 held temporary rank as Assistant Apothecary from 29th November 1873 to 9th March 1874 inclusive whilst in medical charge of the Shikarpoor Charitable Dispensary.

The following Recruiting Parties are authorized:—

7th Regiment N I—To the Deccan 1 Naique, and 1 Private.

11th Regiment N I—To the Konkan 1 Subadar, 1 Havildar, and 4 Privates.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Tanna Station Order—Dated 14th August 1874, appointing Capt Rowlandson, 7th N I, Station Staff Officer, vice Davis promoted.

5th Regiment N I, I—Regimental order, dated 18th August 1874, directing Lieut Anderson, 2nd Wing, Sholapur, to perform the duties of Qr Mr, vice Fulton promoted, and until the arrival of Capt Prideaux.

13th Regiment N I—Regimental order dated 21st August 1874, directing Major Lord, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Capt Vibart, 1st Wing Subathera, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure in succession to Col Marston appointed Comdt.

Captain Vibart officiated as 2-d in Comd in addition to his own duties from the 13th to the 23rd August 1874.

16th Regiment N I—Regimental order, dated 21st August 1874, directing Lieut Welch, 2nd Wing Shahdara and officiating Adjt, to perform the duties of Qr Mr, in addition to his own, as a temporary measure, vice Capt Stock appointed Station Staff Officer, Neemuch.

17th Regiment N I—Regimental order, dated 24th August 1874 directing Capt Tinling, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, vice Lieut Heath.

Lieutenant F H Forjett, Qr Mr 29th N I, performed the duties of Wing Officer in addition to his own, from the 20th July to the 12th Aug 1874.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars—Captain G V C Napier, to Poon, from 1st Sept 1874 or date of departure for 30 days, on private affairs.

Royal Engineers—Captain T Gibney, Qr Mr Sappers and Miners, for 30 days, from date of departure, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, August 26.)

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to vest the undermentioned officers employed in relief work in the District of Bankoora, with the powers noted opposite their respective names:—

Mr Colman Patrick Lowis Macaulay, C S—Powers of a Mag, first class.

Mr Lancelot Hare, C S—Powers of a Mag second class, and also with powers under Section 142 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr A Atkinson, Ex Engr, fourth grade, assumed charge of the late South Hugulpore District on the 1st July 1874.

G H Faulkner, Ex Engr, second grade, Cuttack Workshop Division, is granted three months' privilege leave, from the date of his availing himself of it.

Mr G J Burke, Asst Engr, first grade, Buxar Division, passed in the Lower and Departmental standards on the 3rd and 18th Aug 1874 respectively.

The following Officers are appointed District Grain Accountants of the stations mentioned, viz.—

Mr J H S Biddulph, East Tirhoot; Mr F J Atkinson, West Tirhoot, and Mr W H Dobbie, Chumparun.

Capt Ninian Lowis is appointed to act as Manager of the Chota Nagpore Estate during the absence, on leave, of Mr G K Webster, or until further orders with effect from the date on which he relieved that officer.

Mr Albert Champion Mangles, Mag and Colr of Patna, is allowed leave for one month, with effect from the 22rd instant.

Mr Henry James Newbery is appointed to act as Mag and Colr of Patna during the absence, on leave, of Mr A C Mangles, or until further orders.

Mr W O Clark, C S, on special duty in Tirhoot, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Chumparun.

Maj Quintin Dick Parsons, Asst Inspr-Genl, Railway Police, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days to enable him to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Capt H Lawrell, Supt of the Preventive Service for the Port of Calcutta, is alloged leave for three months.

Mr A W Shawe, Inspr, is appointed to act as Supt of the Preventive Service for the Port of Calcutta during the absence, on leave, of Capt H Lawrell, or until further orders.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 19th August 1874.

The candidates named below are reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standards, agreeably to section 23, Bengal Army Regulations:—

Persian under Clause VIII—Lieut G B Austin, 106th Foot.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee—Lieut C H DesVoux, 37th Foot.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the 3rd Aug 1874:—

Schoolmaster C S Cco, 10th Hussars; Lieut R R B Ternan, 1-3rd Foot; Private J Hefferman, 59th Foot; Lieut A Goding, 62nd Foot; Private T Campbell, 63rd Foot; Corpl J Ganesham; 109th Foot; Surgn A J Wall, M D, 4th N I; Surgn H K M'Kay, Indian Medl Service; Surgn C W S Deakin, M D, Indian Medl Service; Sergt W P Pickering, Ordnance Dept.

Head Quarters, Simla, 19th Aug 1874.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to join the officers' surveying class at the Thomason College, Rourkee, on the 1st Oct next, with permission to study therein till 1st May 187:—

2-22nd Regt—Capt J H Hamersley.

The Rt Hon the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to confer on the undermentioned individuals the medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, under the provisions of G O 182 of 1873:—

Sergt Thomas Austin, Sergt Instructor E I Rly Volunteers.

Magazine Sergt Thomas Mace; Sergt William Egan; Barrack Sergt John Hobhouse; Barrack Sergt Thomas Axe; and Barrack Sergt Mathew Green.

Sergt Charles Harris; Sergt Michael Nagle; Sergt Jeremiah Saxon; Sergt Henry Martin; Sergt George Bennett; Sergt Henry Martin; Sergt Alfred George Fernby; Sergt Samuel Corbett; Sergt Charles Thomas Hobbs; and Sergt Thomas Radford; Comt Dept.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Brigade order, dated the 25th May 1874, directing Surgn A B Seaman, attached to 4th Bengal Cavalry, to proceed to Dinapore to relieve Surgn Maj J E Tweedie, M D, 2nd N I.

Surgn E Palmer, in medical charge 5th N I, to afford medical aid to the 4th Bengal Cavalry, as a temporary arrangement and in addition to his present duties.

29th Foot, (2nd Batn)—Regimental order, dated the 3rd Aug 1874, appointing Lieut J H H S Fitzgerth to act as Adjt, vice Lieut H Houlditch, promoted to the rank of Capt.

Capt H Houlditch to act as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut H R Rathborne, appointed Asst Instructor of Musketry.

62nd Foot—Regimental order, dated the 3rd Aug 1874, appointing Lieut A L Dennis to be Interpreter, with effect from the 11th July 1874, vice Lieut C W J Hingston, appointed a probationer to the I S C.

85th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 12th Aug, 1874, appointing Lieut S Watson to officiate as Adjt, vice Lieut and Adjt H Harris-Burland, promoted to Capt with effect from the 1st ident.

21st N I—Regimental order, dated the 3rd Aug 1874, appointing Lieut Col J Hude-n, 2nd in Comd to officiate as Comdt, with effect from the 2nd ident until further orders, vice Col J B Thewall, C B, absent on general leave.

22nd N I—Regimental order, dated the 31st July 1874, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, of Lieut Col J J O'Bryen, Comdt:—

Capt C H Bridges, Wing Officer and offg 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt F H Rinde, 1st Wing Subn and offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Lieut G J Hare, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, August 29, 1874.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

The Revd H Murray, Chaplain of Moradabad, two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 11th Sept, 1874.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments and postings:—

Mr J C Ellis, Offg Civil Surgn of Fatehpur, to be Supt of the Jail at that station during the absence on leave of Mr J Sheets, or until further orders, with effect from the 15th May, 1874.

Maj H H Jones, R E, Ex Engr, Irrigation Dept, N W Provinces, to be a Justice of the Peace within a radius of one mile of the bazar of the settlement of Narori, on the Lower Ganges Canal, in the Bulandshahar district, and within the limits of the settlement itself.

Surgn R M Milne, Civil Surgn, Badaon, to be Supt of the Jail at that station with effect from the 18th July last.

Mr W T Martin, Asst Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, to be an Asst Mag and Colr, and to be posted to Azimgarh.

Mr V A Smith, Asst Mag and Colr, to be Assistant Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, and to be posted to Hamirpur.

Mr C J Sheridan, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Dist Engr, Azimgarh, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on the 6th July 1874.

Hon'y Capt T Marten, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Meerut Provincial Division, has been struck off the strength of the P W Dept from the 3rd instant.

Mr D E N Noyes, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Dist Engr, Etah, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, on the 7th instant.

One year's furlough to Europe on private affairs, together with the usual subsidiary leave for one month, is granted to Mr R P Colvin, Dep'y Conservator of Forests, Garhwal Division, with effect from the 12th Sept, 1874.

Mr W M Garstin, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Bhugaon Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr A Dubus, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Betwa Canal Survey, will take charge of the current duties of the office of Supt of Irrigation Works, Bandelkhand, in addition to his own, until further orders.

Capt J C Ross, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, left the Bulandshahar Division, Ganges Canal on the 2nd August, and assumed the duties of Supt of Distributaries, Lower Ganges Canal, on the 3rd idem.

OWING to a paucity of officers with the regiment from the number absent on home and other duties, Captain Oscar Schmidt, Station Staff at Roorkee, has been ordered to rejoin the 102th Regiment at Dinapore. A farewell entertainment was given to this popular officer before his departure. Captain Pitt, H. M.'s 55th Regiment, is to act as Station Staff at Roorkee, pending the arrival of a permanent successor to Captain Schmidt from Jullundur —*Pioneer*.

THE following alterations and additions are made in the Bengal Army Regulations:—

Paras. 89 and 95, as they now stand, are cancelled and the following substituted:—

Para. 89.—The Standard of Cavalry, or the Queen's Colour of Regiments of Infantry, is not to be carried by any guard, but that over the Viceroy; and is only to be used at guard mounting or other ceremonials when the Viceroy or a member of the Royal Family is present, and on occasions when the National Anthem is appointed to be played, as laid down in paragraph 72; at all other times it is to remain with the regiment. The Queen's Colour will be lowered to the Sovereign, to members of the Royal Family, and to the Viceroy only.

Para. 95.—To regimental Commanding Officers, irrespective of their army rank, their regimental guards are to turn out, and present arms once a day.

The half-yearly confidential reports on the qualifications of British officers of native regiments, rendered to the Adjutant General and the Military Secretary, in Bengal Form 462, are to be forwarded by Commanding Officers of regiments in the following manner:—

The report for the Adjutant General is to be forwarded through General Officers commanding divisions and districts, direct, and not through their Staff Officers.

The report for the Military Secretary direct to that officer.

A note of this order is to be inserted at the foot of page 513 (para. 2857), Bengal Army Regulations.

G. O. 103 of 1873 is cancelled.

Under instructions from the Government of India, the supply of bathing appliances authorised for the regimental hospitals of native troops by General Order No. 365, dated

Mily. Dept. No. 1811, dated 30th July 1874, to the Quartermaster General.

28th November 1873, is extended to the Station Staff Hospitals in the following cantonments, viz.:—

Allahabad.	Ludhiana.
Barrackpore.	Ferozepore.
Dum Dum.	Rawul Pindee.
Benares.	Peshawur.
Morar.	Agra.
Umballa.	Fort Attock.

Ghurra stands for three instead of eight ghurras should, however, only be provided for the Staff hospitals at each of the above stations.

With the sanction of the Government of India, free passages by rail are authorised for all native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the native army returning to their homes after being pensioned.

Mily. Dept. No. 982, dated July 29th 1872, and No. 1401, dated July 23rd 1874, to the Quartermaster General.

The following addition is, therefore, made to rovised para. 108, Transport Regulations, Part II., published with G. O. 195 of 1872:—

After the words "homeward routes," add—"also to native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers returning to their homes after being pensioned."

The schoolmaster is responsible for the custody of such books as are in store and not in use by the class.

G.O. 20, 44 and 296 of 1870.

Those required for class use should be made over to the regimental storekeeper, and a receipt taken for the same; they should be kept in a separate box with lock, of which the key should be given to the moonshee, who will then be responsible for their custody.

These books are not intended to be lent to the soldiers for home use, and if any are so lent, with the sanction of the officer commanding, a receipt should be taken for the same.

With the sanction of Government, the Department Public Works will issue a soldier's box, with padlock and key, for the custody of Hindoostanee books.

Mily. Dept. ir. No. 1596—*Schools—Books*, dated 27th July 1874.

In accordance with a recent decision of the Government of India, the following addition is made to Bengal Army Regulations.

Mily. Dept. Letter, No. 1021, dated 10th July 1874, to the Quartermaster General.

Para. 1972 A.—When an officer, to whom a house in cantonments has been specially allotted under these regulations, may choose, on going away on leave or on temporary duty, to give it up, he has no right to claim the special allotment of a house on his return, under the provisions of paragraph 1966, should a suitable one not be at the time available for rent. In the event of any special circumstances rendering a departure from this rule necessary, the case should be referred to the Quartermaster General, for the decision of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Paragraphs 2146 and 2147 of the Bengal Army Regulations, as amended by G. O. 34 of 1874, are cancelled, and the following revised paragraphs substituted:—

Para. 2146.—The several libraries will, in the first instance, be made up by the Government of India to about the following number of books:—

	Volumes.
For an Infantry Regiment	1,200
For a Cavalry Regiment.....	960
For a battery of Artillery	324
For the Corps of Sappers and Miners, Roorkee	324
For a hill depot with accommodation for 40 to 150 men	324
For a hill depot with accommodation for 150 to 300 men	480
For a hill depot with accommodation in excess of 300 men	960

A map of India on rollers and an atlas will also be supplied to each library.

Detachments are to be supplied with a proportion of the books allotted to the regiment.

Para. 2147.—For the maintenance of libraries a sum of twenty-five rupees per annum is granted by Government to each troop, company, or battery, to the Corps of Sappers and Miners, and to a hill depot with accommodation for 40 to 150 men; forty-five rupees to a hill depot with accommodation for 150 to 300 men; and one hundred and fifty rupees to a hill depot with accommodation for any number of men in excess of 300. This allowance will be drawn annually on the 1st of April, and will be devoted by the regimental library committee (paragraph 2156,) under the orders of the commanding officer, to the following purposes *only*:—

(*a*)—Repair of Government books.

(*b*)—Repair of the extra furniture and fittings which may have been provided under clause *d*.

(*c*)—Purchase of new works, to be added to the Government books already in possession.

(*d*)—Provision of such furniture and fittings for the library as may be considered desirable, in addition to the scale authorised by Government through the Public Works Department.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, Military Department, No. 96, dated 2nd July 1874, is published for general information and guidance:—

In returning the petition* to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India from * * * praying for the full pay of a major of Royal Engineers, received with your letter No. 2186, dated the 11th June 1874, I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, an extract, para. 3, from a despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 154, dated the 14th August 1873, which prescribes the mode of submission of such appeals, and to request that in future such representations may not be forwarded to the Government of India.

Extract from a letter from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 154, dated 14th August 1873, para. 3.

Para. 3.—The officers affected by the order in question, are officers of Her Majesty's British Service, and it is not customary for officers of that class to address memorials affecting their pay and position to the Secretary of State for India. If dissatisfied with the regulations under which they serve in India, they should address the authorities at the War Office, through the Commander-in-Chief in India.

* In duplicate, dated 8th May 1874.

The Government of India have been pleased to sanction the provision of a portable writing stand for each native regimental hospital and two iron receptacles for each native hospital latrine.

Mily. Dept. No. 1333, dated 22nd July 1874, to the Quartermaster General.

With reference to G. O. 10 of 1873, it is notified that copies of "*Timbs' Dictionary of Useful Knowledge*" will be supplied for Regimental Workshops, in lieu of "The Book of Useful Knowledge."

POSTAL NOTICES.

LETTERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Bengal, N W Provinces, Punjaub, Central Provinces, Mhow, Berar, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 5 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5-30 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 5 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Rs. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 8 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SANDFORD—August 23rd, at Monsimbul Tea Estate, Palumpore, Kangra Valley, Punjab, the wife of John R. Sandford, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BYERS—August 26th, at Benares, the wife of Colonel C H Byers, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

CONWAY-GORDON—August 21st, at Multan, the wife of Captain L Conway-Gordon, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MACDONALD—Aug 22nd, at Darjeeling, Mrs A M Macdonald, of a daughter.

PRYCE—August 24th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr Wilford A Pryce, of a son.

WATSON—August 25th, the wife of John J Watson, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MACDONALD—August 19th, at Shillong, Assam, Dr Donald McDonald, Deputy Surgeon-General, Dacca Circle, in his 53rd year of his age.

MARTIN—August 27th, at the Medical College, Calcutta, J W Charles Martin, of Albert Road, Jamalpore, aged 57.

WATSON—August 25th, at Cawnpore, Rachel Wilhelmene, the beloved wife of Mr. William Albert Watson, of Allahabad—aged 20 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1874.

THE full significance of the Report adopted by the Indian Finance Committee of 1874 can only be understood when one reads it by the light of the divisions on the various amendments proposed to be made in the original draft, which, according to the practice of Select Committees, had been prepared by the Chairman and submitted to the Committee for discussion, paragraph by paragraph. The Chairman (Mr. Stephen Cave) began his draft report by asserting that the "wide and somewhat speculative "question of policy," whether India should pay a proportion of the Imperial charges for expenditure incurred beyond the limits of India, had not been taken into consideration by the Committee, which, for want of time, had felt itself compelled to restrict its inquiry to a matter of account, by endeavouring to ascertain whether, as regards the actual Home Charges, India receives fair value for her money. Even this branch of the subject, Mr. Cave went on to say, had not been thoroughly investigated, the Committee having only been able to take evidence relating to the military expenditure. The accuracy of this description of their labours has been allowed by the Committee; and there can, we imagine, be no dispute about the propriety as well as the importance of the distinction drawn between what we may describe as the political and the administrative aspects of India's financial relations with England. It is amusing, however, to find that Mr. Cave, after having confessed that the Committee had not had time to consider the political question, went on to express, in the following paragraphs of his draft report, a very decided opinion to the effect that India might justly be required to contribute a larger proportion of the cost of Imperial Government than is now exacted from her:—

> Your Committee cannot admit a parallel drawn between India and the self-governing Colonies of the Anglo-Saxon race. It is obvious that such Colonies are in a totally different position in every way; and that they would in case of war within their own territ

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 28TH AUGUST, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton ..... 61,000 bales.
" " " Surats ..... 18,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton .... 21,000 "
" Stock of Cotton ..... 870,000 "
" " Surats ..... 268,000 "
" " of Cotton in London .... 109,875 "

There has been a plentiful supply of Surats offering during the week, current qualities being 1/16 to ⅛ lower.

LONDON, 28TH AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady, Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet with little enquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 7s.
8¼ lbs. do. ..... 8s. 6d.
40's Mule Twist ..... 1s. 0¼d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 92⅞.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 89½.
Bar Silver ..... 52d.

THE Jumna reached its highest point, we are told, on Wednesday. Since then it has been steadily falling.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

A NEW office, called District Grain Accountant, has been created, and Mr. J. H. S. Biddulph is appointed to this duty in East Tirhoot, Mr. F. J. Atkinson in West Tirhoot, and Mr. W. H. Dobbie, in Champarun.

THE Madras Government has resolved to take 1,000 copies, in six languages, of a pamphlet on the approaching transit of Venus across the sun's disc, by C. Rugoonath Chary, First Assistant in the Madras Observatory.

THE Derah Ismail Khan correspondent of the Lahore paper says that the Bolan pass has been closed, owing to the robberies which have recently occurred there, and that the traffic is now proceeding by the Farmoul route.

THE Master Attendant of Madras has notified that a *red* light of the 4th class will shortly be exhibited on the Dolphin's Nose at the Port of Visagapatam as an experimental measure. The light may be visible at a distance of seven miles.

THE list of signatures to the memorial on behalf of Mr. Meares is published in the *Englishman*, and it would seem that the names of most of the barristers and principal merchants are appended. The lists are still open for signature.

A TOUNGHOO correspondent of the *Rangoon Mail* says :—"Government has sent a letter to Prince Koontee, fully recognising him, and fully agreeing to protect him, and will send protectors —that is, it is presumed, policemen, or a police force."

A PRIVATE letter from Ootacamund, according to the *Madras Mail*, states that the weather there is "bitterly cold." The Vythery correspondent says :—"Our register of rainfall here is the largest ever known, and exceeds 221 inches to date."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Lahore paper says that Nazur Beg, once a Hakim of Badakshan, and Meer Ismail Beg, Hakim of Rustak and Burgwan, have gone over, with 4,000 sowars of the Uzbeg tribe, to assist Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan.

IT will be seen from Mr. Phipps' interesting report on the Tinnevelly Pearl Fisheries, in another column, that the value of the pearls caught this season was over one lakh of rupees. Some Chinamen from Hongkong bought up most of the pearls at high prices.

THE Chief Engineer of the Great Southern Railway, Madras, is now on a tour of inspection, in company with the Consulting Engineer for Railways, over the open line between Trichinopoly and Madura, in view to traffic being undertaken about the end of the year.

MR. EUGENE SCHROTKY gives a lecture on Agriculture this evening at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. The reputation of the lecturer, and his profound scientific knowledge of the extremely important subject he has undertaken to deal with ought to secure him a good audience.

DURING the year ended the 31st March 1874, the total value of merchandise and treasure imported to British Burmah was Rs. 6,31,02,390, and of that exported, Rs. 6,47,60,195. To carry on this commerce, 2,317 ships, carrying 1,003,390 tons, were entered, and 2,491, carrying 985,169 tons, were cleared.

THE officers of the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, stationed at Colaba, have received from the officers of the 83rd Regiment, now at Deesa, a very handsome solid silver, richly chased tankard, presented as a memento of the good feeling existing between the two corps while at Colaba, where the officers of the 83rd were for two years honorary members of the Artillery Mess.

WE have been requested by Captain Danvers Smith to offer his grateful thanks to the gentlemen who raised a subscription for him some little time ago, when it was thought that he would be permanently incapacitated for work, and to say that, as he has now recovered his health, and is fit for duty again, he feels he ought not to accept pecuniary help even from friends. Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, & Co. will refund to the subscribers the amount of their several subscriptions.

THE *Moulmain Advertiser* says :—"The members of the French Embassy to Mandalay, who left Moulmein with the intention of proceeding overland to Cochin-China, have met with a series of misfortunes, and the survivors are returning. Every one of the party was attacked with fever at a place called Monai ; Captain Fan, the interpreter, and the cook, died ; and M. Moran, the surviving member, then abandoned the journey.

IT is notified that the provision of opium to be brought forward at the monthly sales of the ensuing year 1875 will consist of 45,000 chests, in the following proportions respectively of Behar and Benares opium :—Behar—Reserve of 1872-73, 534 chests ; Manufacture of 1873-74, 25,266 chests ; total 25,800 chests. Benares—Reserve of 1872-73, 260 chests ; Manufacture of 1873-74, 18,940 chests ; total 19,200 chests. The above includes the 300 chests to be reserved for the French Government.

THE *Pioneer* :—Lieutenant W. S. McLaughlin of H. M.'s 48th Regiment, heads the list of the successful students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, that have qualified for appointments in the Public Works Department, during the session just closed. This gallant officer has carried off every one of the prizes including the Government of India prize of Rs. 1,000, the Thomason gold medal, the prizes for drawing, engineering, &c., &c. Mr. F. Moore stands second on the list, but his marks are just sixteen short of the number that would have obtained him the Cautley prize of Rs. 1,000. The prizes and certificates were to have been distributed yesterday, Major Lang, the Principal of the College, presiding.

THE Government of Bengal has presented a gold watch to Captain Adams of the British barque Evangeline, as an acknowledgment of the humanity and consideration shown by him to the crew of the Khutty Rahman, a specimen of the rotten class of vessels annually sailing from Chittagong, which sprung a leak on the 1st of May, and foundered the same day. The crew, ten in number, escaped in the boat and drifted about till the 10th of May when they were picked up by the Evangeline. They were in the Evangeline 52 days and during this time the master and crew cheerfully put themselves on short allowance of water, in order to assist the shipwrecked men. They were supplied with rice from the cargo of that article which the vessel had on board.

THE Commissioner of Lahore was on Tuesday last, the local paper observes, somewhat astonished, when the appellants in a criminal suit were called up for what is termed a *Katcha peshi*, by being presented by the appellants' agent with two rudely modelled figures, which on closer examination turned out to be roughly fashioned images of a white and black buffalo. The man appeared on behalf of six brothers, who had been convicted of cattle theft and sentenced accordingly, and being a man of few words, he simply deposited these two models on the railing in front of him saying, "this," pointing to the representation of the black buffalo, "is the man's buffalo which is said to have been stolen. This, the one found in possession of the appellants." These few words served his purpose, better than an ocean of eloquence or the most elaborate special pleading, and the Court sent for the files forthwith.

WE (*Englishman*) have received a pamphlet by Surgeon-Major A. C. C. DeRenzy controverting the view put forward by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India in his Report on the epidemic of 1872, that the belief in the dissemination of cholera by drinking water is founded on bare assertions. The subject is not one that can be profitably discussed in the columns of a daily newspaper, and all we shall say on the subject is that, in our opinion, the data obtained so far show that water is *a* means, and a very important one, of the diffusion of cholera, but not that it is the only means. A very important addition to these data is noticed by Dr. DeRenzy. The following is a list of the deaths from cholera registered at Bombay since 1849 :—

Year.	Deaths.	Year.	Deaths.
1849	2,128	1862	3,170
1850	2,997	1863	2,209
1851	5,485	1864	4,847
1852	1,529	1865	2,887
1853	1,148	1866	332
1854	3,567	1867	111
1855	1,645	1868	227
1856	1,846	1869	754
1857	2,181	1870	386
1858	115	1871	294
1859	1,985	1872	191
1860	1,961	1873	95
1861	641	1st Quarter of 1874.	4

Now, it was in 1865 that measures were first taken to distribute the Vehar water through the town of Bombay by iron pipes, and to close the surface wells. Taken along with our own experience in Calcutta of a marked diminution in the mortality from cholera following on a similar improvement in the water-supply, we think these facts are very strong indeed.

IT is now definitely settled, says the *Madras Mail* of Thursday last, that a crew from the "silvery Cooum" will leave for Poona on Saturday evening, and the following are the members that compose the four. We annex, too, the names of their opponents :—

	Madras.	st.	lbs.		*Poona.*	st.	lbs.
(Bow)	Bone	10	1	(Bow)	Joyner	10	7
2	Michell.....	10	7	2	Fletcher ...	11	6
3	Croysdale...	12	6	3	Tyndall....	12	13
(Stroke)	Turnbull ...	12	8	(Stroke)	Ommaney...	10	7

That victory will crown the efforts of the Madras crew is, of course, the wish of all true Madrasees, but we are not very sanguine that the Madras boat will be first past the winning post. The crew are physically a strong one, but the heat of Madras at this time of the year, and the shallow state of the Cooum, are insuperable obstacles in the way of efficient training. One promising oar succumbed under the effects of an August thermometer, and the illness of the present No. 2 has been very much against the crew's practising regularly together. The consequence is they are still very rough. "Bow" has greatly improved in form, but appears to us to go too far back "No. 2" is a thoroughly honest oar, and works with a will, but he has a nasty way of screwing, which is liable to make the boat roll. He comes of a rowing family, and has himself pulled with some credit on the Isis. His brother E. B. Michell won the Oxford University Sculls in 1864, the Diamond Sculls in 1865 and 1866, and the Amateur Championship of the Thames in the latter year. Another brother, a few years back, was the well known Oxonian long distance runner, while a third won the Oxford 'Varsity Sculls this year. "No. 3" is a strong, hard-working, but ugly oar. He should sit up and row straighter. "Stroke," as usual, is pulling in capital form, but we should like to see the 'hang' in the beginning of the stroke entirely disappear. Mr. Waters, of Bangalore, who has done such good service in days by gone, will, we believe, again handle the lines.

BOMBAY.

A VAGRANT.—One Sumbajee Rutnoo was on Saturday last sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for being discovered on the previous night loitering about without being able to give a satisfactory account of himself.

THEFT.—On Saturday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Rajana Saiboo was charged with the theft of several pieces of copper, valued at Rs. 6, the property of one Casee-persad Mathooradass, and upon conviction was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

ANOTHER THEFT.—A certain Mahomed Jaffer was, on Saturday last, sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, to 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour, in the Common Jail, for the theft of a piece of cloth valued at 2 annas, the property of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.

FORGERY.—On Saturday last, one Bapoo *alias* Babajee Ameen was charged by a certain Jala Hams, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with using as genuine a forged document. Upon the evidence adduced, his Worship committed the prisoner to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

A REPUTED THIEF.—One Ismail Peerbhoy, a notorious thief, was on Saturday last placed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and charged with being found on the previous night loitering about without being able to render a satisfactory account of himself. His Worship sentenced the prisoner to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—On Saturday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Mahomed Hossein Hakim was charged, at the instance of another, Taj Mahomed Dada, with obtaining from him under false pretences a sum of Rs. 3. His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to 6 month's rigorous imprisonment.

ON Wednesday last, shortly after mid-day, the Rev. Mother Superior of the Parell Convent, Madam St. Helen, expired in peace, after about a fortnight's illness. The following morning her remains were taken to Bandora, where they were piously laid in a grave at the foot of the Lady Altar in St. Peter's Church. There this good *Religieuse* will rest from her labours.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner*.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Mr. Eugene C. Schrottky will deliver the first of a series of lectures on "the principles of rational agriculture and their application in India, &c.," at the rooms of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, this evening at 5.30. Members are requested to attend. The lecture is open to the public, and natives who are interested in the furtherance of Indian agriculture are especially invited.

THEFT.—On Saturday last, before the Senior Magistrate of Police, one Vittoo Rama was charged by Mr. Maynard, of the firm of Messrs. Watson and Co., with the theft from the shop of a pair of shoes, several pairs of socks and some leather chin straps. The defendant pleaded guilty, and his Worship observing that the nature of the offence was a grave one, inasmuch as in the position of a trusted servant the prisoner had violated that confidence, sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

PROCEEDINGS STOPPED.—In the case of Meghjee Vella ve. Tricumjee Velljee, which had been postponed from a former day, Mr. Tobin appeared at the Fort Police Court on Saturday, for the prosecutor, with Mr. Skipsey for Kessowjee Dharsey and Bhimjee Daya, two of the defendants, and Mr. Pherozshaw Merwanjee Mehta for defendants Tricumjee Velljee and others. Mr. Nana Morojee intimated that he would not continue the hearing of the case pending the termination of the civil proceedings in which Madhowjee Munjee is plaintiff and Tricumjee Velljee and others are defendants, and on the conclusion of which fresh summons could be applied for in the same matter.

CREATING.—It will be remembered that some little time ago, a Hindu, of the Purbhoo caste, presented himself at the Indian Cloth Manufacturing Establishment and falsely representing that he was the son-in-law of Mr. Venayekrao Wassodew (the Oriental Government Translator) succeeded in obtaining goods to a considerable extent, with which he subsequently absconded. On Saturday last the proprietor of the shop appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and stated that a portion of the goods had been traced, and the delinquents, he had reason to suppose, were at present secreting themselves at Poona. Under the circumstances the shop-keeper prayed for a warrant for their apprehension, which was accordingly granted.

AN APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT.—The following information was laid on Saturday last before Mr. C. P Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, by one Gopal Camjee, a dealer in piece-goods,—I am a dealer in piece-goods and keep my shop at Dhanoo, where I also reside. I came to Bombay on Saturday last, the 22nd instant, and brought with me Rs. 950 (Rs. 875 in silver and Rs. 75 in Government currency notes) to purchase goods. I put up with my brother-in-law, Lalla Moolje, whose house is at Hunooman Lane. At about six in the evening of that day, I went to the shop of one Shamjee Zoota, who is a piece-goods merchant, and keeps his shop in the old Cloth Market. I found Shamjee Zoota in the shop, and gave him for safe custody the money (Rs. 950) which I had brought with me from Dhanoo. The said Shamjee Zoota took the money from me, and handed it on to his servant, named Gopaljee Hurryram, in my presence, and told him to keep it in the cup-board in the shop. I then left the shop and went to my brother-in-law's house. On the following day I left Bombay for Callian. In consequence of information which I received on Sunday last, I left Callian and returned to Bombay on Monday the 24th instant. I learned that Gopaljee Hurryram had suddenly disappeared with my money. I and the said Shamjee Zoota reported the matter to the police, and went in search of Gopaljee Hurryram, but could not find him. I have now received information that the said Gopal Hurryram has absconded from Bombay, and is now in his native country, Dholla, in Bhownuggur. I charge him with the theft of the money, and pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension, and that he be dealt with according to law. His Worship granted the application.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Friday, Aug. 28.....	0 78	0 28	0 5
Saturday, Aug. 29.....	0 62	0 80	0 70
Total.....	1 40	1 8	0 75
Previously registered	69 91	77 48	69 42
Grand Total	71 31	78 56	70 17

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE WUTTUNDARS' BILL.—*Continued.*

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE Hon. Rao Sahib—I have listened carefully to the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Chapman, but still I think that we ought to postpone the consideration of this section until we agree whether the representative wuttundar who is to officiate must really be the head of a family of wuttundars. Under the present systems of Mahomedan and Hindoo law, all members of families of wuttundars have equal rights, and Act XI. of 1843, if it did no other service, laid it down that if all members of families of wuttundars could not act as wuttundars at one and the same time, they at all events had the right of voting who among them should perform the duties of the wuttun. Here you leave no such option : a man must be the head of the family of wuttundars or he cannot officiate. It is true that you say in section 23 that the Collector in determining "what heads of families shall be recognised as representative wuttundars" must look to the "custom of the wuttun as to service and take into consideration the practice heretofore observed" during a certain period. But I do not think these words are wide enough to allow of the elective principle being carried out wherever the members of a particular family of wuttundars or groups of families in a particular wuttun have hitherto enjoyed the right of electing representatives. If you declare distinctly that they shall still be allowed to exercise this privilege under these sections, I will have no objection to them, but I would respectfully put it to the Hon. Mr. Chapman that the rights of minor wuttundars should not be entirely extinguished. Formerly the ablest wuttundar in families of wuttundars could have his abilities recognised and be elected as their representative ; but now you propose though making a simple scheme no doubt, to deprive the villages or the State of being served by the best man available.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman—To do what the Hon. Rao Sahib contends for we must first, as it were, have an electoral college. We must have a full register of voters. But if you agree to such a system you leave the door open, as formerly, to every sort of intrigue and difficulty. We now wish once for all to have a trustworthy register of qualified wuttundars prepared, and if you say that there must be an elective franchise amongst all sorts of wuttundars, whether principal or minor, I submit that we shall never be able to get rid of interminable confusion. If you register indiscriminately the names of every wuttundar, whether he is a representative man or not, it stands to reason that you cannot escape from having as unsatisfactory a condition of matters in the future as we have had in the past.

The Hon. Rao Sahib—Will you allow the junior members of families to get their names on the register at all ?

The Hon. Mr. Chapman—No. Supposing a Hindoo died, leaving four sons, we would only recognise and register the eldest. This we take to be the simplest mode of dealing with our present difficulties. If the Hon. Rao Sahib or any other gentleman can suggest a more practical way of improving the administration of villages, the Executive Government will, I am sure, be happy to adopt it.

The Hon. Rao Sahib—Can we not leave respectable wuttundars themselves to elect an officiator ? The question is, who is to get his name on the register ? I want to secure for the subordinate wuttundars some share in the election of the representative wuttundar, whoever he may be.

His Excellency the President—Instead of the Collector saying," I take this man to be the representative wuttundar," you wish families to have the power of saying, "So and-so is the man we want."

The Hon. Rao Sahib concurred.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman—I quite admit that the Rao Sahib's theory is excellent, but there are so many practical difficulties that it could not be carried out.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—If the ancient custom of the wuttun has been that all the families in the wuttun shall vote their own representative, I presume the Collector will adhere to that custom. In fact, where there is no electoral college you do not create one ; but where there is one you will recognise it.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—It is not meant to recognise that custom at all.

The Hon. Rao Sahib—Under Act XI. of 1843 the Collector could only elect a representative in those cases where, the wuttundars having the right to elect a representative, they could not agree to be unanimous. There is a great deal to be said against the system of unanimity, and I believe if we could get a system of majorities it would do very well.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman—We must endeavour to narrow the number of electoral wuttundars by this Bill, and if we do not start with a more simple style of register than we have had hitherto we shall have a repetition of all the old evils.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Suppose a wuttun in which there are two shares worth 8 annas each, and another worth 8 annas which is sub-divided among 50 people, surely it would be absurd to register the names of those 50 sharers in the 8 anna share of the wuttun !

The Hon. Rao Sahib—I would give a vote to every anna share in a wuttun.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman—That would be impracticable, and you would simply be re-opening the old fields of khutput and bribery. It would surely be safer to accept the broad principle upon which we proceed, that no arrangements entered into subsequent to the passing of Act XI. of 1843 are to be recognised. That will enable us to get rid of a great many of the objectionable sub-divisions which have sprung up of late years.

The Hon. the Advocate-General suggested that allusion to "head of a family" should be omitted in the Bill, so as to show that the officiating wuttundar need not necessarily be the head of a family.

After some discussion the Hon. Rao Sahib expressed his concurrence with the Hon. the Advocate-General's proposition.

Section IV. was then reverted to, and in the definition of "representative wuttundar" the words "head of a family" were struck out.

In section XXIII., "who" was substituted for "what heads of families" in lines 1 and 2.

Referring back to section XXII. the Hon. the Advocate-General asked whether, if infinitesimal fukheems existed before 1843, it was intended to interfere with them.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman replied in the negative.

On the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs "as hereinafter provided" was taken from the end of the section and placed after "Collector" in line 2.

Section XXIII. was recurred to.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved that the words "take into consideration" in line 7 be omitted and the words "inquire into" inserted in their stead ; and that the remainder of the section after the word "observed" in line 8 be omitted and the following words substituted :—"from the earliest period for which there are records or other evidence available, provided that he shall not be bound to recognise appointments or sub-divisions which have been made subsequently to the introduction of Act XI. of 1843 and which he considers to be contrary to the custom of the wuttun."

The amendments were agreed to.

Section XXIV.—

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved that the illustration (from lines 10 to 23) be omitted.

The amendment was agreed to.

Section XXV.—Agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved that the illustrations to section XXVI. from lines 14 to 43 be omitted ; that the following words be added at the end of section XXVI. :—"Except that in cases where such several families are not descended from a common ancestor, the Collector shall register as representative wuttundars the heads of such families, and establish the practice of service in successive periods."

The amendments were agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved that the following section be added after section XXVI. :—"When the custom of service in successive periods has been introduced in consequence of the reduction in the number of sharers or the amalgamation of wuttuns by Government, the head of each family that formerly officiated shall be separately entered as a representative wuttundar."

The amendment was agreed to.

In lines 6 and 7 "for thirty years or more" was struck out and "at the date of the passing of Act No. XI. of 1843" substituted.

The whole section was then passed as amended.

Sections XXVII. and XXVIII. were agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved that the following sections be added after section XXVIII :—

"In any case in which before the coming of this Act into force any registered wuttundar shall have adopted an heir, notice of the same shall, within twelve months from the coming into force of this Act, be given by or on behalf of such adopted heir to the Collector, who shall register the name of such heir accordingly. But if such adoption shall subsequently be set aside by decree of a competent Court, the Collector shall remove such name from the register."

"In any case in which after the coming of this Act into force any registered wuttundar shall adopt an heir, report of such adoption shall within three months be made to the Collector by such wuttundar, or by such adopted heir or by the guardian of the latter, and the Collector shall register the name of such heir accordingly. But if such adoption shall subsequently be set aside by decree of a competent Court, the Collector shall remove such name from the register." In any case in which report of such adoption shall not be made as herein directed, the Collector shall not recognize the same without the production of a certificate of heirship granted by a competent Court."

The new sections were agreed to.

Section XXIX.—

In line 4 "and" was substituted for "or," the illustration was omitted, and the section was agreed to.

Section XXX.—Agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved that for the words "for not less than ten years" in line 12 the following words should be substituted :—"the period for a patel shall not be less than ten years and for a koolkurnee not less than five years."

The Hon. Khan Bahadoor was of opinion that patels and koolkurnies should be elected for the same period, five years. If it would injure the public service to remove a patel at the end of five years he might be re-elected for another term.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers' amendments were agreed to, and the Hon. Khan Bahadoor did not press his expression of opinion.

Section XXXII.—

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved that the words "subject to the provisions of Part VIII. of this Act" be inserted after the words "his heir shall" in line 5.

Section XXXIII.—

After some discussion this section was altered to read as follows :—"Every representative wuttundar whose duty it is to officiate shall, if a fit and proper person perform the duties of the hereditary office himself on being so required by the Collector, unless permitted by the Collector to appoint a deputy."

Section XXXIV.—

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved that the following words be added to the section :—"or may direct service in successive periods by representative wuttundars who have hitherto served, or are serving, contemporaneously."

The amendment was agreed to.

Section XXXV.—Agreed to.

Section XXXVI.—

In lines 3 and 4 the words "wuttundar entitled to serve" were deleted and the words "representative wuttundar whose duty it is to officiate" substituted. In line 7 "after due inquiry" was inserted after "believe."

The section was then agreed to.

Section XXXVII.—

In lines 1 to 5 the words "representative wuttundar becoming physically or mentally incompetent" were deleted, and these words substituted," wuttundar whose duty it is to officiate being or becoming unfit by reason of other employment or calling or physical or mental incompetence." In lines 9 and 10 "becoming physically or mentally incompetent" was deleted and "so becoming unfit" substituted.

The section as amended was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved that the following section be added after section XXXVII. :—

"Whenever a representative wuttundar whose duty it is to officiate ceases to be disqualified under the provisions of sections 43 and 44 of this Act he shall become entitled, if otherwise fit, to serve in person, or to appoint a deputy in supersession of any deputy appointed by the Collector."

(The numbers quoted in the above section are those which attach to the sections of the Bill in accordance with the re-arrangement required by the introduction of new sections.)

The section was agreed to.

Section XXXVIII.—Agreed to.

Section XXXIX.—

After the word "wuttundar" in the first line the words "whose duty it is" were substituted for "entitled" ; and in line 4 "if otherwise fit" was inserted between "himself" and "perform." The section as amended was agreed to.

Section XL.—Agreed to.

Section XLI.—The words "or the guardian of a representative wuttundar" was inserted before "she" in line 5. The section as amended was agreed to.

Section XLII.—In line 4 "and during any vacancy" was inserted after "deputy ;" in line 5, "temporarily" was inserted between "shall" and "be" ; in line 6, "substitute whether a wuttundar or not" was substituted for "deputy ;" and line 7 was struck out.

Section XLIII.—Agreed to.

Section XLIV.—In line 3 "not exceeding" was substituted for "of ;" the words "provided also that the appointment of a deputy on behalf of a minor shall terminate with the minority" in lines 11 to 13 were omitted, and the following clause was added to the section :—"Any appointment of a deputy on behalf of a representative wuttundar under the age of eighteen years shall terminate on the attainment by such representative wuttundar of that age."

Section XLV.—In line 3 "an officiator" was substituted for "a wuttundar officiating."

Section XLVI.—In line 4, "or families" was deleted ; in line 6 "head of the family" was substituted for "heads of the families ;" in line 8 "a" was inserted before "representative ;" in line 9 "wuttundars" was made "wuttundar ;" and the remainder of the section was struck out.

The Council now rose.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 30th August, 4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind west, thermometer 81.

CARWAR, 30th August, 4-30 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·98, rainfall 55 cents.

MANGALORE, 30th August, 10-20 A.M.—Weather fair, wind east, north-east, north, south-west, west, south-west, thermometer maximum 83, minimum 75, wet bulb 79, barometer 29·84 rainfall 20 cents.

VINGORLA, 30th August, 5-10 P.M.—Weather clear, wind westerly mild, thermometer 84, rainfall 14 cents.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating Pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."

DISTRICT PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT OF POONA.

AT the first sitting of the Court, since its institution, before Baron DeLarpent and delegates, the case of Awabai, plaintiff, against Bomonjee Sorabjee, her husband, was heard on the 17th inst. Messrs. Meherjeebhai Cooverjee, Kashinath Parashram Gadgil, and Wamon Mahadew, pleaders, were for the plaintiff. Mr. Gunesh Wasudew, pleader, Mr. Shapurjee Hormusjee Patuck, solicitor, and Mr. Manikshe Jehangirshe, vakil High Court, appeared for the respondent. This action was brought under section 36 of Act 15 of 1865 (Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act) for the restitution of conjugal rights. The plaintiff alleged that defendant deserted her in 1866. In June 1873 at Poona, and in May 1874 in Bombay, the plaintiff asked defendant to resume co-habitation, but the defendant refused. In defence, the defendant denied that he deserted the plaintiff, or that he has without just cause refused or still refuses to permit the plaintiff to live and cohabit with him or to render her conjugal rights. 2—That by reason of the circumstances set forth in the subsequent paras. viz. :—(a) to (d) respectively, defendant had and still has reasonable cause for refusing to permit plaintiff to live and cohabit with him and for refusing to render her conjugal rights. (a). That on or about the 2nd August 1869, and again on or about the 5th August 1869, at a house situate at Dhobie Talao in Bombay, the plaintiff committed adultery with one Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Lelawalla of Bombay. (b). That since the year 1869, down to the present time, the plaintiff has on divers occasions committed adultery with different persons. (c). That in or about the month of June and July 1869, the plaintiff attempted to poison and otherwise deprive the defendant of his life. (d). That from 1869 to 1874, the plaintiff's conduct has been so grossly improper as to disentitle her to getting any relief in this suit. 3.—The defendant says that the plaintiff is not entitled to obtain any relief owing to her laches and negligence in bringing this suit. 4.—The defendant says that the plaintiff, in the month of February 1871, took out from the Bombay Police Court a summons against defendant, to show cause why he should not maintain her. That the said summons was heard on the 24th February before Nana Morojee, Esq., who advised an amicable settlement. The plaintiff thereupon, through her legal adviser, asked defendant to take her back to his house ; but the defendant refused to do so, whereupon the magistrate ordered defendant to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 25 per month for her maintenance, which sum the defendant has continued to pay regularly. 5.—The defendant denies that plaintiff met him in June or July 1873 at Poona and asked him to send for her. But he admits that in the month of May 1874, in the Girgaum Police Court, where he was summoned at plaintiff's instance, the plaintiff, through her solicitor, Mr. Smith, offered to live and cohabit with him, but he refused. 6.—The plaintiff's claim is barred by the Law of Limitations. 7.—The plaintiff was not entitled to the relief prayed for by her or any part thereof, and the defendant prayed that the suit may be dismissed with costs.

The following gentlemen were selected to sit as delegates :—Messrs. Ardaseerjee Khursetjee, Dorabjee Padamjee, Dorabjee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, Dhunjeesha Jamsetjee, Jehangirjee Manockjee Chenoy, Hoshungjee Jamasjee Dastoor, and Temooljee Dadabhoy.

Baron DeLarpent, in giving judgment, said—This action is brought under section 36 of Act 15 of 1865, The Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, for restitution of conjugal rights. The defendant states that he refuses to render plaintiff her conjugal rights, for a just cause, viz., that on or about the 2nd and 5th of August 1869, plaintiff committed adultery with Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Lelawalla, that from that time to this plaintiff has committed adultery with different persons, but no names are specified. That in June and July 1869, plaintiff attempted to deprive defendant of his life, and that since 1869 the conduct of plaintiff has been so grossly improper as to disentitle her to getting any relief. The defendant also pleaded the statute of limitations, alleging that the plaintiff demanded restitution of conjugal rights in February 1871, and that the defendant then refused her demand. On these pleadings, the following issues were fixed :—1. Whether restitution of conjugal rights was demanded and refused in February 1871 ? 2. If so, is the suit barred by limitation ? 3. Whether plaintiff is entitled to the relief she seeks ? The delegates have found on the 1st issue unanimously, that plaintiff expressed a wish to return to her husband in February 1871 in the Magistrate's Court, and that her husband refused to comply with this wish. On the 3rd issue, two of the delegates have found that plaintiff is entitled to the relief she seeks ; and five of the delegates have found that plaintiff is not entitled to the relief she seeks. These being the findings upon the facts, it remains for me to record my finding upon the second issue. It is on the record that the defendant brought a suit against the plaintiff in the Court in Bombay for a divorce. In that suit the defendant alleged in his plaint that his wife had committed adultery on or about the 5th and 2nd of August 1869 with Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Lelawala. The delegates in that suit found that the adultery was not proved, and the suit was dismissed. During the trial of the present case, the defendant wished to adduce evidence to establish the fact of this adultery, and after hearing arguments I refused to admit any evidence on the subject upon the ground that the matter was *res judicata* between the parties. After the decision in the suit for divorce, the present plaintiff made an application to a magistrate in Bombay for maintenance, and this application was disposed of on the 24th February 1871, by an order of the magistrate, that the defendant should pay the plaintiff Rs. 25 every month. It is alleged by the defendant that plaintiff, on the day this order was made, demanded restitution of her conjugal rights, and that the defendant refused this demand, and that consequently this suit is barred by part V., Article 42 of Act 9 of 1871. The question is, what is it that would amount to a legal demand and refusal so as to bar the suit ? I apprehend that there must be a specific demand for restitution of conjugal rights, and that the demand must be made either by the person interested or by some other person legally authorised to make the demand. In the present case there is no evidence whatever to prove that any demand was made in the Police Court for restitution of conjugal rights. Mr. Taylor, who was the counsel for the present defendant, says that the present plaintiff "professed her desire to live with her husband, and that the husband refused altogether." Again he says 'the wish Awabaee (plaintiff) expressed, viz., that she wished to return to her husband, was expressed in Court." The defendant distinctly says that he and his wife did not speak to each other at the Police Court, and witness 47, Jehangheer, for the defence, corroborates this. It is also beyond doubt that the parties could not have had the clause in the Limitation Act in their minds, because the Act was not in existence at the time, as it only received the assent of the Viceroy on the 24th March 1871. Although the delegates may be right in finding on the evidence that plaintiff expressed a wish to return to her husband, still such a wish would not amount to a demand for restitution of conjugal rights. The delegates asked, whether in the event of their finding that plaintiff had expressed a wish to live with her husband, such a finding would be accepted upon the issue, and to this I replied in the affirmative ; so that the delegates have purposely returned the finding in its present form. I find upon the second issue that the claim is not barred by the Statute of Limitations. One other point of law arose in this case, and it is necessary that I should place on record what the point was and what directions were given regarding it. It was argued for the defendant that the words "just grounds" in section 36 of the Act would permit the delegates to refuse plaintiff's suit if they saw any ground whatever for refusing it. It was urged that if the delegates were satisfied that the parties were hateful to each other, and that nothing but misery would result from their union, this would be a "just ground" for throwing out the suit. And the delegates were told that, if the suit was thrown out, the parties might still, at some future time, unite, should their feelings towards each other change. I informed the delegates that under the Act a party might plead something more than what would be a ground for a suit for judicial separation or nullity of marriage ; but that the party was bound to prove that what he urged as a ground for refusing the relief was in accordance with the Parsee religion, or with the law or usage having the force of law. That there was no proof whatever that there was any law or usage which would justify a refusal of plaintiff's prayer on the ground that defendant had taken an aversion to his wife and that there was no proof of the existence of any law or usage among Parsees which could be pleaded in such a case as this as a ground for refusing the plaintiff's prayer. I stated to the delegates that they had, therefore, to consider whether, on the evidence adduced, defendant would be entitled to succeed in a suit for nullity of marriage or judicial separation, and that there was no other question before them. In conclusion, I must express my decided dissent in the finding of the majority of the delegates on the 3rd issue. I do this in the interests of the Parsee community in the event of this case being brought forward as a precedent in any other trial. The defendant applied for his costs. But this is a matter entirely within my discretion. The defence set up by the defendant was discreditable. The chief ground set up had already been judicially decided in plaintiff's favour, and should not have been urged a second time. The effect could only be to attempt to prejudice the minds of the delegates against the plaintiff. As to the general accusations of adultery, not only was no proof adduced by the defendant, but he admitted himself in his examination that he had no proof, and the alleg

…OMMISSIONER, …ON THE COAL, …OF THE CHANDA …

…ing papers by Mr. Ness and Mr. Hughes …nfirmation to the existence and great value …tensive coal and iron resources of the Chanda …trict, which have so long been confidently urged by the …cal administration.

I regard these papers as very interesting, intimately connected as they are with the development of important industries, materially affecting the prosperity of these provinces and the interests of all India; and in laying them before Government, I propose dealing concisely with the results arrived at, which may fairly be accepted as admitting of no further dispute.

2. A detailed abstract of the points discussed in the papers will be found in the memo. by Mr. Armstrong, Chief Engineer. As to the quantity of the coal the conclusions of Mr. Ness and Mr. Hughes are practically identical, viz., that the beds examined and proved afford an ample supply to meet all possible requirements for very many years to come. The suitability of this coal for loco motive purposes has already been established by experiment, and as a consequence the Wardha Valley Railway and extension received the sanction of Government. The value an extent of the iron ores have been fully attested by Messrs. Bauerman, Hughes and Ness. Mr. Bauerman places the Lohara ore in the *first rank* of the Indian Iron ores he saw, whilst Mr. Hughes speaking of Lohara, terms it "one of the marvels of the Indian Mineral World." Mr. Ness writes of Lohara as "one of the best iron ore fields in the world," and estimates that "fully 3½ million tons of pig iron may be obtained from this single place." The existence of valuable limestone in the vicinity of both the coal and iron has also been clearly established. The question which has now to be considered is the suitability of the coal for employment in the manufacture of iron, for we…e found completely suited for this purpose, the proximity of large deposits of excellent ore, together with limestone for fluxing, would afford facilities for iron manufacture unequalled in any known locality in India, the tract being directly connected by rail, or rather about to be, with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line.

3. With every other advantage then in favour of success in manufacturing iron at Warora, or other convenient locality in the Chanda District, the point remains, is the quality of the coal of a kind to admit of such manufacture? The conclusion is that a large proportion, (probably from 30 to 40 per cent.) is too friable to stand "bur…n" in the furnaces, being the technical form of expression for a capacity to bear weight; and this being so, the whole of the coal as excavated is not suitable for blast furnace purposes. Mr. Ness, however, who may be accepted in this matter as a competent authority, would adopt the small coal and "slack" for blast furnace purposes by putting it through a regular process, and thus effectually utilizing it as "patent fuel." I would particularly draw attention to Mr. Ness' report of the 4th instant, where he describes the process he has tried, and gives as his opinion "that patent fuel can be made with the small coal or 'dross' from the Warora coal, and with native products as a cement with perfect success." When such encouraging results have followed the experiments tried in a rough way with local means available on the spot, there can be little doubt that with proper appliances provided by Government, the sanguine anticipations of success entertained by Mr. Ness may be concurred in as resting on certain and reasonable grounds.

5. It may be said then that the thorough utilization of the whole of the vast coal-beds of Chanda, depends on the economic success of the conversion of the coal into "patent fuel." In no other way can the marked defect in Chanda and other Indian coals, viz. the tendency to rapid disintegration, be entirely overcome, and such being the case, it becomes of great importance to carry out experiments in as complete and satisfactory a manner as possible. It is believed that at no other spot are the facilities for experiment so considerable as at Warora. The raw materials are all at hand, there is competent European Agency, and the Warora coal is believed to be as good as any indigenous coal for the purpose, if removed from the pit, the whole of it is not favourable for producing high temparature, or for iron smelting, but for these purposes no Indian coal takes a high place. Whatever its comparative drawbacks as noted by Mr. Hughes, viz. excessive moisture, deficiency of fixed carbon, and large proportion of sulphur, these do not effect its value when converted into "patent fuel," and its suitability for this purpose has been tested by practical Railway Engineer, so that for the experiment advocated, it is really almost as good as any coal that could be tried.

6. I would therefore strongly recommend that Mr Ness be authorized to carry out his proposal to erect two medium sized blast furnaces at Warora, and to make the attempt to manufacture iron, by proving the suitability of the large coal for blast furnace purposes, and by putting the small coal and "slack" into the shape of "patent fuel." Its if successful, pig iron, and as already stated convert it into steel by the bessemer process. Mr. Ness is of opinion that in this way he would solve the problem, whether the coal, lime and iron ore admit of being profitably utilized for the manufacture of iron, by a special expenditure of Rs. 5,000, but I think it would be safer to place at his disposal Rs. 8,000, for this purpose. Even this sum is quite insignificant when the very great importance of the experiment is considered, in reference to the industrial interests of the country, and I am confident that the Government of India will not withhold its sanction to this outlay.

7. The question of the most suitable site for iron works will require to be considered, when the results of the above experiments have demonstrated the possibility of ready and profitable iron manufacture. The experiments must be made at Warora, because the coal pits now being worked are there; but whether it would be the most convenient permanent site, if iron manufacturing was regularly attempted on a large scale, is a question which would involve the consideration of the various points urged by Mr. Hughes. The several localities rich in coal, ironstone and limestone are shown in the Map which accompanies. The single disadvantage which Warora presents as a permanent site is its distance from the iron ore deposits of Pesgulgaon and Lohara, the former, which is the nearer of the two, being 41 miles off. This would involve heavy outlay for a tramway. At Bunder, where there is apparently an ample coal field, as noted by Mr. Hughes, the ore of Pesgulgaon is only 14 miles distant, with abundance of lime-stone at hand, and within 4 miles. Bunder would however require to be connected with the Wardha Railway, whereas Warora is one terminus of the line.

8. At present, however, I am very anxious that this work of experiment should proceed, and Warora is certainly the point where this can best be attempted. Until it is proved that iron can be economically manufactured from the Chanda coal in its natural state, and that the use of "patent fuel," forecasts as to the exact localities suitable for the conjectural iron works of the future, must remain little else than mere speculation, though there is no reason why the country between Warora, Pesgulgaon and Lohara should not be carefully examined, and if necessary surveyed, with a view to determining the best line for a tramway, should one be ultimately decided upon. But the matter now stands, I regard it of great importance that Mr. Ness' experiments should be pushed on as rapidly as possible, and I earnestly hope Government, on the data now furnished, will accord sanction to these experiments being commenced at an early date.

J. H. MORRIS,
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

The 12th August 1874.

THE ICE COMPANY AT MADRAS.

We are glad to hear that the Ice Company will be ready in a few days to commence the manufacture of Ice. The machinery has been erected in a house in Popham's Broadway, and negotiations are now going on with the Municipality to have the Red Hills water laid on in the premises. The International Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, which has sent out a machine to Madras, has a Capital of £200,000. The Directors are Lord Rivers, Colonel H. Armytage, Lord Gifford, v.c., Mr. T. F. Wallace, Mr. L. Sedwick, Mr. J. A. Joseph, and Mr. J. N. Sears. In their prospectus the Directors have the following remarks regarding the cost of manufacture:—

"In issuing their original prospectus the Directors were most careful to avoid any over-statements, as to probable profits, through under-estimating the cost of production or otherwise, and they, therefore, then quoted £2 5s. as the cost of production per ton of Ice with a ten ton Machine, whereas now they feel satisfied in stating that such estimate was very far in excess of the actual cost of production, management, &c. When it is remembered that 1d. per lb. equals £9-6-8 a ton, and when one knows that 1d. a lb. is readily obtainable in numerous foreign cities, prices indeed ranging up to 2½d. or £23 6s. 8d. a ton; while the cost of the production of the ice varies very slightly, according to the locality, and that chiefly owing to the difference in the price of coal, the seemingly fabulous nature of the profits to be derived from this business will be more readily understood."

There is, therefore, a good prospect of our getting cheaper ice, and if the wealthy natives should take to cooling their drinks in the way that Europeans do, there can be no doubt the consumption of ice will increase enormously. The Company's machine in Madras will manufacture, if necessary, as much as three tons a day. Another machine is being erected by the Company at Hongkong.

Dr. Hassall, in reporting on specimens of the Company's ice in London, says:—"These samples were submitted to analyses, and the results are particularly interesting and instructive; they show, first, that the water from which the ice is prepared is of considerable purity; second, that the ice is very much purer than the water from which it is made, most of the mineral matter being eliminated or rejected, the ice when melted furnishing a water so soft as to approach distilled water, for which it may be substituted with economy for a variety of manufacturing purposes or in many medical cases; while, thirdly and lastly, the residual water was found to contain all those impurities which were eliminated from the water in the process of crystallisation and conversion into ice. Physically, as well as chemically, the ice is everything that can be desired, colourless, clear, and bright as a …"

Madras Mail.

THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

(Sindian.)

It is certainly refreshing in these dull, spiritless times to see the *Bombay Gazette* returning with vigour to the charge and making a sweeping onslaught on that miserable piece of legislation, the Cotton Frauds Act, the conception of which we attribute, perhaps not wrongly to the disordered intellects of would-be legislators who had more of an eye to Dowbiam than they had to the interests of the Indian cotton trade. Special legislation for any particular article of merchandize we have always denounced as being opposed to the spirit of English legislation, and the stand we have taken, and which we have firmly maintained all along against the Cotton Frauds Act has been dictated by a conviction, which we have never been able to shake off, that the Act was and is a meddlesome interference with a most important branch of commerce, the free and perfect development of which can be attained only when it is left to thrive at will, and is relieved of legislative encumbrances. It was to please Manchester that the Indian Legislature was induced to hamper the Indian cotton trade with a most injudicious Act, dealers out here in the staple never having seen the necessity for it, nor have they yet been brought to look upon it in any other light than that of a perfectly useless and impolitic measure. Had there been any, the slightest occasion for cotton being subjected to legislation we should have fancied those in India who were largly interested in it would have been the first to seek legislative aid for the protection of their interests; but they did nothing of the kind, and, what is more, they had not the remotest conception of the necessity for doing so. Legislation in Great Britain, particularly on matters connected with trade, is always preceded and influenced by the decided opinions of a great majority of the public. The spirit of British legislation, it is to be presumed, is infused into the spirit of Indian legislation; if so, the Cotton Frauds Act is totally opposed to the spirits of British legislation, for it is a measure enforced in opposition to public opinion in India, and public opinion in this country is almost unanimous in condemning the Act, and altogether antagonistic to trade legislation of any kind. It was certainly amusing to hear Manchester crying out for protection against the malpractices of Indian cotton dealers; her proceeding reminded us of that of the Pharisee of old who saw nothing good in the publican alongside of him, but everything good in himself; the publican was derided, he was upheld as a pattern of excellence; had Manchester impeached India with a clear conscience there would have been some excuse for the position she assumed; but it so happened that Manchester was guilty of those very practices she denounced in India, and, hence, she was placed entirely beyond the pale of sympathy, and could not, in reason, have had any extended to her. Besides, knowing, as the Manchester people must have known, that the Imperial Legislature of the United Kingdom never sanctions exceptional legislation for the suppression of frauds extensively practised in the preparation of any particular article of trade, their attitude in this particular matter was all the more surprising; for if Indian cotton was to be legislated for Manchester stuffs should have been also, as adulterations are practised in them most extensively; Manchaster calicoes, for instance, are largely mixed with China clay, salts, &c., in order to enhance their weight, and to impart a false appearance to them in regard to quality and texture; adulterations in calicoes are carried on at times to the extent of adding to their weight by as much as twenty-five per cent., and yet in the face of such a fact, one patent to the world of Great Britain, Parliment never though proper to come between the purchasers and manufacturers of Manchester stuffs with a prohibitory Act, or to interfere in any way with the course of a trade which Parliament knew, as every one knew, was pursued on both sides with eyes open, and judgments impaired. There can be no doubt as the action Manchester would have taken had the Imperial Legislature adopted a similar proceeding towards her to the one the Indian Legislature took towards India in respect of her cotton trade; Manchester would have resisted State interference with her and yet what she would not have brooked for a moment in her own case she clamoured for in the case of India; this was fair play, with a vengeance.

What, however, after all, was the *necessity* on which such undue stress was laid by the Manchester Pharisees when they clamoured for special legislation for Indian cotton. It would appear that there was no satisfactory evidence that adulteration of cotton in India was extensively, or even generally, practised so as to attach an inferior character to Indian as compared with American cotton. From statistics the members of the Bombay Association were at the trouble of collating and publishing the fact was elicited that out of some 1,200,000 bales exported from Bombay, the quantity adulterated was so very small as to have been unworthy of notice. To support that fact still more strongly they cited the testimony of a European gentleman largely interested in the trade, and who, at one time a strenuous opponent of cotton legislation, became an ardent advocate of it. When protesting against the enactment of the very Bill which provided for a more stringent law for cotton, and which he subsequently did all in his power to push forward, he observed that "relatively to intrinsic value, the cotton crops of Western India had not been sent to England in worse condition than American cotton, which people assumed was free from impurities. American cotton was not free from the preventible faults seen in Indian cotton, having more leaf and dirt in it than it ought to have if carefully prepared for market. The outcry from Manchester as to the bad quality of Indian cotton had not really proceeded from the inferiority of its quality, as those who knew the trade best were aware. The Manchester people always clamoured to have Indian cotton, because, next to American, it was the main source for supply of cotton, but it was well known that nearly one-half of the cotton sent to Europe from India was not consumed in England, but on the Continent of Europe, where it had always held its own, and I am not aware that there had ever been much complaint as to its quality from that quartet." Now, testimony like this, whatever may be thought and said of the fickle-mindedness of the party who advanced it, cannot but have weight attached to it, inasmuch as it was based on twenty years' experience of the trade both in Bombay and Liverpool. The late Mr. Scott, the gentleman we have alluded to, may have had, and no doubt had, reasons of his own for dissenting from the views he entertained and strenuously upheld at one time, but whatever the cause which led him to abandon the position he maintained originally, one thing is certain enough, that the remarks made on the occasion on which he opposed Bill No. IV. of 1869, and which statements we have just quoted were correct in every particular, and were never retracted.

On the second reading of the Bill we have made mention of one member in particular of the Bombay Legislative Council, no less a personage than the Hon. Mr. Tucker, once a Judge of the High Court, was decidedly opposed to making the Act penal; he said that it would require very strong arguments indeed to convince him that it was desirable to introduce such legislation, considering the circumstances of the country by it was almost impossible in his opinion to secure an effective agency enforce the provisions of the Act, free from all manner of corrupt influences, and which might not be made by any negligence or carelessness of the inspector an engine of oppression. "terrible oppression" was the expression used by Mr. Tucker. As regards an effective agency for the carrying out of the Act, we dare affirm there are many even in Sind who can form an idea of the efficiency of the working of the Department of Cotton Frauds. We were not a little amused, *edified* we certainly were not, by the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Bythell the other day when that gentleman was examined by the Cotton Commission; he is a member of one of the leading mercantile firms in that city; the firm to which he belongs does more in the cotton trade than, probably all the European firms in Bombay do put together. Mr. Bytell pointed out as facetiously as he could the ubiquity of the sub-cotton inspectors, two or three of whom were supposed to have their eyes on a dozen cotton presses at one and the same time! In a commercial city like Bombay where cotton presses can be counted by the dozens, the working of the Cotton Frauds Department is a perfect farce; if efficiency could be secured for it, it could only be by having a large staff of inspectors, and this increase to the establishment could not, of course, be made without an additional outlay, and this would necessitate an additional burden on the cotton trade. Even if the sub-inspectors are above venal influences, and we greatly question whether they are, they are decidedly not ubiquitous, unless they are a species of the *Boyle Roseh* genus; as they cannot be in a dozen different places at one and the same time it stands to reason that the work of inspection must be imperfectly performed in Bombay at least, and Bombay, it so happens, is the cottonopolis, not alone of India, but of Asia. We do not, by alluding to the inefficiency of the department, wish it to be understood that the department is by any means a *necessity*; far from that; whether it be efficient, or otherwise, matters little for all the real work it has to do; the value it has is one-sided altogether, and consists simply in the comfortable means of subsistence it affords to a number of people who would be next to useless in any other branch of occupation; the sinecures the department has created are, no doubt, "ably" filled by them. One great argument to be advanced against the Cotton Act could be drawn from its simple fact we have just pointed out; considering that no complaints are now heard on the score of cotton adulterations in India, and considering also that the work of inspection by the Frauds Department is imperfectly performed, the conclusion is inevitable that the department can take little credit to itself for any improvement, assuming, for arguments sake, that an improvement has taken place, in the condition of Indian cotton. Fraud in the cotton trade, or in any other trade, would carry their own punishment with them, sooner or later, and cotton dealers, we presume, are sensibly alive to the fact that persistence in evil courses can result but in ruination to themselves; consequently, much of what is attributed to the department is in reality due to the instinct of self-protection, which we fancy is as strong in a cotton dealer as it is in any other mortal man. It would be useless for an Indian cotton merchant to adulterate his article and ship rubbish to England, for it would not take; such a proceeding would not bear repetition; as regards protecting him from frauds on the part of those who prepare the staple for the market, we should think his eyes and his knowledge and experience of the trade ought to afford sufficient protection against deceptions of any kind; if a man ventures to invest in cotton speculations without the necessary knowledge of the staple, and is above availing himself of the knowledge and advice of experienced persons, he deserves to be defrauded, and little sympathy could be shown him if he is. Buyers must be left to look after their own interests, for every man is supposed to be the best judge of his own interests; this is the general principle on which the English Parliament has hitherto steadfastly refused to legislate for trade. The Adulteration Act, however recently introduced into England, is not in our opinion a departure from that principle, for the Act is a measure passed to protect people who cannot protect themselves; people who buy a pound of tea or a pound of sugar, and who have no means of detecting any deceptions practiced on them; the retail dealer who sells to such people can protect himself against frauds on the part of the wholesale dealer who, again can protect himself in his dealing, with those from whom he makes purchases. The foundation of all defensible interference with trade by the State, is, as the *Bombay Gazette* has very sensibly remarked, the righteous desire to protect men who cannot fairly be left to protect themselves. Now, the peculiarity about cotton is, that does not come under the category of articles of domestic consumption, in the sense in which that phrase is used in speaking of tea, coffee, or sugar; no one would or does buy a pound of cotton as he would a pound of sugar. The difference, therefore, between the Adulteration Act and the Cotton Frauds Act is just a difference between two directly opposite things; the Manchester manufacturers are quite enough to know good from bad and adulterated from unadulterated cotton, so there is no danger of their being imposed on; therefore, then, the necessity for a special Act in India for the protection of their interests at the cost of four annas on each and every bale that leaves the shores of India? Were the cess diverted to Municipal purposes in Bombay and elsewhere, instead of going towards the maintenance of a costly and wholly useless establishment like the Cotton Frauds Department, there would be some sence in levying the cess, and we are convinced the cotton merchants would, in such case, not begrudge the impost in the least; the only excuse, therefore, there can be for the retention of the Act is that it provides pleasant sinecures for people to whom *work* is a bore, and whose plastic consciences will not allow of their perceiving the dishonesty of drawing comfortable salaries simply for the sake of enjoying a life of ease and indolence. The ryots dislike the Act, the merchants of Bombay ridicule it, and the millowners of Manchester cannot see the utility of it, and yet the Act is not repealed, and why—for fear that the repeal of it would affect the interests, not of cotton dealers, but of a host of people who derive comfortable incomes from it. No one except Major Moore and his staff, says the *Bombay Gazette*, believes for a moment that the repeal of the Act would make the slightest difference in the quality of Indian cotton even if the Act were repealed to-morrow; what we say, and have said all along is, that if the removal of such a pretended check is likely to injure the reputation of Indian cotton, as some people vainly imagine it would, then Indian cotton deserves to lose its reputation, for a reputation, bolstered up by a frauds Act is no reputation at all.

THE TINNEVELLY PEARL BANKS.

Mr. A Phipps, Superintendent of Pearl Banks, made the following report to Mr. W. H. Comyn, Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, in April last:—

"I have the honour to report, for the information of the Board of Revenue that, in accordance with the instructions conveyed in their Proceedings, No. 57, dated 14th January 1874, I left this place on the 7th ultimo, and at day light the following morning reached the site of the Ceylon Pearl Fishery. It being the first day on which the boats had been permitted to fish, I remained on the banks watching the operations for some hours, and then proceeded to the Silavatory. At 3 P.M. the diving boats came in, and after landing their oysters, the Government share for the day which in Ceylon is ½, amounted to 50,635. These were at once sold by public auction, and being the first sale and only a small quantity, prices ruled very high, and they realized from Rupees 105 to Rs.200 per 1,000 The following days the boats continued to go out bringing slightly better loads, but the prices receded and Rs. 75 per 1,000 was the usual figure. On the 17th. there were very few bidders at this rate, but subsequently some parties came forward and took off for retail sale in Colombo small lots. The Superintendent was of opinion that a combination existed amongst the merchants to reduce the prices and on this account refused to accept any lower offers. A considerable quantity of the oysters therefore remained unsold, and also of the following day's fishing which resulted in the operations being temporarily stopped. Having been absent from Tuticorin for twelve days, and as my duties there required attention, I was unable to remain away any longer and returned to Tuticorin. The method of carrying out the fishery was in every way similar to the practice on this coast. For the first time an arrangement was tried by placing counters in each diving boat to prevent the oysters being tampered with between the banks and the shore. This being only a small fishery, with loads of not more than 2,000 per boat the counters were able to keep some control, and on a future Fishery on this coast, I hope to propose some similar course, but there is great fear of connivance between the counters and boatmen, and a careful search of boats and people on reaching the beach, must in no case be omitted. The arrangements made for the protection and health of the people were, as usual, remarkably good, and no sickness of any kind prevailed. Order was maintained, and ample medical attendance available, if required.

Provisions and Water.—The former was imported in large quantities by bazaar dealers from the Indian coast, and the latter was plentifully supplied by wells and tanks in the immediate neighbourhood. The number of people present was about 10,000, half of them were boatmen, and divers. The total number of diving boats present was over 200, and as only 50 were required, the others were rather an incumbrance, but to give employment to as many as possible, the Superintendent made three fleets of 50 each, and allowed them to work on alternate days, and towards the close of the fishery as many as 100 boats were allowed to go out each night.

Pearls.—Some of good size and colour were obtainable but at very high prices, which eventually became much enhanced by the arrival of some Chinamen from Hongkong bringing large sums to invest, and on its becoming known how few oysters were daily brought in.

Profits.—Judging from the total quantity of oysters fished and the prices obtained, I am of opinion that so far as the boat-owners, divers, and boatmen are concerned, the fishery has not been profitable. This is also the complaint of those who have now returned to this coast. Pearl Fisheries have usually been deservedly popular as rare occasions, when handsome pay and profits were sure to all who attended. Had there been a large quantity of oysters, this fishery would have been so also. Since my return to Tuticorin, I have learned that the fishery was continued on the 21st and following days with moderate results, and ended on the first instant, with a total yield of 12,79,881 oysters, which realized Rs. 1,01,119; this is slightly over the estimate."

THE HOME AND FOREIGN ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Englishman.)

Several circumstances point to a more distinct separation than has hitherto obtained between the Foreign and the Home Administration of the Indian Government. Last year it brought forth an elaborate effort to formulate the different grades of the diplomatic body. The Secretary of State now insists upon a more careful special training for the officers appointed to it. The particular part of the training on which Lord Salisbury lays stress is the linguistic attainments required for efficient intercourse with natives of rank. No doubt, it is very important that the Government should have at its disposal a considerable number of officers well acquainted with Persian and Arabic. And there can be equally little doubt that Government can very largely augment the existing supply of such officers by holding out expectations of political employ to all who thus qualify themselves. We believe that at this moment the supply is inadequate. Not only are there very few Political Officers in India who possess a reputation for their knowledge of Persian and Arabic, but five-sixths of those actually holding such appointments have a reputation for precisely the reverse. The Assistant Political of the present day mixes up Hindustani with his Persian in a manner distasteful to the native of education and rank, and little creditable to the diplomatic service of India. There is no doubt, therefore, that the Marquis of Salisbury has hit upon a blot in the administration, and that he has suggested a practical and an effectual remedy for it. But we very much doubt whether it would be wise of Government to hold forth anything like a guarantee of a political appointment to each of its officers who chooses to pass the prescribed linguistic tests. Such a course would not only narrow the area of selection for individual posts, but it would raise expectations which Government might find very difficult to fulfil. We are well aware that such a narrowing of the area of selection is not without its advantage in preventing the abuse of patronage. But no one who is acquainted with the local necessities of the Political Agencies can shut his eyes to the fact that local training is quite as important an element in qualifying a man for certain appointments as a high standard of Persian or Arabic. For example, there are political posts in the Punjab to which officers in the local Punjab regiments are simply the best men that can be obtained. The same applies to the Bhil Agency, and a whole host of appointments in Central India, the Nizamat, and the Dekkan. We say this, not with a view to under value the linguistic tests, but to prevent an exaggerated estimate being attached to them. Taken all round, a knowledge of Persian is perhaps the best single qualification that could be mentioned in a candidate for employment at a native court. It is, moreover, one which should be absolutely insisted upon from Political Officers, as a rule, before their appointment, and, at any rate, after it. If an officer has not learned Persian, and is too old to acquire it, then he is also too old to learn the duties of an Indian Political.

We think that the President in Council has done wisely in avoiding any hard-and-fast line, such as Lord Salisbury's views tended to. No one who knows the present state of the Political Service will question the expediency of raising its linguistic standard. The late Resolution of Government will secure this as regards officers who have not passed the prescribed tests before attaining their appointments. But we should like to see the number of officers greatly increased, from which the Foreign Office has practically to select. These officers consist of two classes: men who have displayed ability in local corps, and men who have passed in Persian or Arabic. As regards the first class, the area of selection cannot be increased. As regards the second class, it might be very largely increased. Government has only to make it worth the while of their officers to learn Persian in order that a large number of them should do so. If the present scale of pecuniary rewards for passing in the native languages were reduced to one-half, the number of officers who attain the required standard would be very greatly reduced. If the scale of rewards were doubled, the number of officers who study for them would be very greatly increased. This, in our opinion, seems a much better plan for extending the area of selection than any promise, either direct or indirect, on the part of Government to individuals, with a view to guaranteeing them political employ. Mr. Eldis's Resolution will do something to remedy the low standard of linguistic attainments which at present obtains in the diplomatic body. But it does not touch the specific defect which Lord Salisbury seems to have had in his mind. His idea was to induce a larger number of men to qualify for political posts, and so to increase the area of selection. And we confess that we think it high time that some attempt should be made to give effect to this view.

REPORT OF THE EAST INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into Charges payable in this Country for which the Revenues of India are liable;—Have considered the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following Report:—

The inquiry into the charges payable in this country for which the revenues of India are liable may be divided into two distinct heads:

First, assuming that no expenditure of the Indian revenue is to take place except for the purposes of India, whether India should contribute to establishments such as Zanzibar, to political agencies in China and Persia, to wars such as the Chinese, Persian, and Abyssinian, to hospitals and asylums in England, to telegraph and postal services, and whether she should pay the whole expense of the India Office, and co-attribute to the expense of other departments of State in this country.

Secondly, granting that India ought to pay for that portion of the British army which is stationed in India, together with the necessary stores and transport, the expense of recruiting and depots in this country; and to contribute to that portion of Her Majesty's navy which is employed in the Indian Seas, to guaranteed railways and other public works which have been either purchased or assisted by the Secretary of State in Council and the interest of which is payable in this country, whether she is called upon to pay more than her due share of such charges; and whether the charges themselves are fixed with a due regard to economy. The first is clearly a wide and somewhat speculative question of policy; the second a matter of detail and of account.

The late period at which your Committee were appointed has rendered it necessary that in order to report during the present Session, they should restrict their inquiry within the limits of a part only, though the most important part, of the second of these two heads, that, namely, which relates to military expenditure. This will also be found to divide itself into two questions. First, whether the India Office is able to obtain from the other departments of the State due consideration for Indian interests. Secondly, whether the views of the Government of India in India is sufficiently consulted by the India Office itself.

Your Committee have made a careful inquiry into these points. They have had the benefit of the evidence taken before the Committee on Indian Finance which sat during the last three Sessions of the late Parliament. They have also had before them, among other documents to be found in the Appendix to their Report, the proceedings of the Committee appointed by the Secretaries of State for War and for India, "to make arrangements for adjusting from the 1st April 1869 the charges for effective services of Her Majesty's regiments on the East India Establishment, on the principle of actual charges," together with an unfinished correspondence between the two departments in which the several matters in dispute between them are clearly and strongly set forth.

They have moreover had the advantage of examining, in addition to some of the principal permanent officials of both departments, His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief; the late Secretary of State for War, Viscount Cardwell; the present Secretary of State for India, the Marquis of Salisbury, and other high authorities.

From these witnesses very valuable evidence has been received in reference to the general principles on which these charges are and ought to be made, as well as upon the various items on which the sums total are made up.

Your Committee have received an impression from these sources that charges have in some instances been imposed upon India which ought to have been borne by England. Your Committee have, however, been secured by various witnesses that a very general desire prevails among the different English departments not to throw any charges upon India improperly. Your Committee cannot too strongly insist on the importance of securing for India strict impartiality in all her financial arrangements with this country, and they agree in the opinion which was very emphatically expressed by the Marquis of Salisbury, that the most effectual way of securing financial justice for India is for the House of Commons to be constantly watchful on her behalf.

Your Committee cannot lay down too strongly the position, that the English estimates ought not to be relieved at the expense of the Indian revenues, but that the Secretary of State for India in Council has the constitutional right of refusing to pay for objects in which he considers that India has no interest. At the same time India, as a component part of the Empire, must be prepared to share in the cost of a system, the expense of which may be enhanced for Imperial purposes.

Your Committee have found that there has been and is considerable difference of opinion between the two great departments which conduct the military and Indian affairs of the Empire, both generally as to the proportion of the charges which ought to be borne by India, and in particular with respect to the items which should be taken into account.

It has been attempted to settle these difference by means of a Committee composed of permanent officers of these two departments; but although the labours of this Committee have resulted in presenting the points of difference in a clear light yet no agreement has been finally arrived at. Your Committee have been informed that, with a view to settle these differences, an independent authority is to be added to the Departmental Committee, for the purpose of bringing the questions thus stated to some satisfactory solution. Your Committee have been informed, in the course of their inquiry, that steps have been taken to apply this obvious want, and that the Government have secured the co-operation of Mr. Bouverie, a former Member of your House, as President of this Committee. Your Committee hope that the deliberations of this Committee will assist the heads of the English departments and the Secretary of State for India to come to conclusions upon the charges in dispute, satisfactory both to England and to India.

Your Committee suggest, that in the interval before next Session the Departmental Committee should, under the supervision of the President, continue the inquiries into all the details of charges which are now incurred by the War Office on behalf of Indian interests, and for which charges Indian interests are considered liable. Your Committee would indicate some of the heads which appear to need special investigation, such as the strength of depots, and the rates composing these depots, and whether recruits are sent to India with less training than is agreed on period. Your Committee would also urge a further investigation into all the items of charge making up the total cost of recruits, especially with regard to the large addition of one-third to the cost for deaths, desertions, &c. Your Committee would also advise an inquiry into the mode of adjusting the War Office against Indian revenues arising subsequently to the 31st of March 1872, there being no arrangement as yet fixed on as to the final adjustment of charges for effective services. Your Committee would also advise an inquiry into the arrangements for adjusting the non-effective charges, and whether the retiring pay, pensions, and other charges of this nature should be adjusted by the contribution of a lump sum, or whether the actual charges for pensions based on the actual service rendered to the Imperial and Indian Governments should be followed for settling these claims.

It would be impossible for your Committee to pronounce an opinion of any value upon these details, especially at a time when so much of our military policy is new and scarcely tried, and must for some years to come be more or less tentative. They would, however, suggest that the payments from India should be as much as possible in the form of fixed rates for particular charges, for the obvious purpose of avoiding frequent re-opening of accounts, the delays in settling claims which have led to the serious evil of the account having been presented to Parliament without certificate from the auditor that the payments have been allowed, as well as the inconvenience which might arise from any sudden change of policy in either Administration. They think that such sums should be, in the first instance, arrived at by careful computation; but that when once fixed they should continue without alteration for as many years as may be deemed advisable. This same method of adjustment would obviously apply to similar differences between the India Office and other Departments, such as the Admiralty, with whom a question was for some time pending in reference to transports. As, however, your Committee have been informed that this question has been satisfactorily settled, and as copious evidence was taken on the subject by the India Finance Committee of former Sessions, your Committee have not thought it necessary to go more fully into this matter.

Your Committee would remark that, while there appears to be every disposition among the heads of other Departments to consult the India Office upon proposed changes which may affect India, yet this has sometimes been omitted, in consequence of the fact that India may be affected by such changes having been overlooked; and the India Office, as the controlling authority, has occasionally acted independently of, or not in accord with, the opinions of the Government of India in India. In reference to these points, your Committee suggest that although the interests of India must be subordinate, like those of any other portion of the Empire, to the common interests of the Empire as a whole, and that although the best information upon almost every subject connected with India may be generally obtained in this country, yet that even the appearance of neglect may be misunderstood and magnified by the natives of India, some of whom take the most intense interest in the minutest details of the policy adopted by this country towards its Indian possessions, and attach perhaps exaggerated importance to points which may pass unobserved by those who have to perform the arduous task of governing a vast and varied Empire.

In conclusion, your Committee would suggest that, as they have not had time to investigate the various Home charges which are not connected with military expenditure, they should be re-appointed next Session. As much evidence was taken in reference to these charges by the India Finance Committee, which sat during the three previous Sessions, it is probable that the inquiry might be completed within a reasonable period.

28th July 1874.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT, And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

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By order of th Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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Bombay, February, 1874.

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HEAD OFFICE
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